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TALKS TO BAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS MAY RESUME

LD171044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1002 GMT 17 Apr 84

[By Slobodan Obradovic]

[Text] Belgrade, April 17 (TANJUG) -- According to reports from the capitals of countries taking part in the Geneva conference on disarmament, there have been indications in recent weeks that talks on banning the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons could be resumed shortly.

The talks were broken off in 1969 when the two super powers disagreed on questions related to verification of the implementation of treaty provisions. The Soviet Union had accepted the obligation of allowing international inspection of the destruction of stockpiles in the event of the treaty being signed. On its part, the United States demanded that inspection be carried out in all plants producing chemical weapons.

Reports from Geneva say that, despite the present tensions in international relations resulting from U.S.-Soviet confrontation, a process for reaching an agreement on banning chemical weapons could be initiated shortly.

Washington is reportedly preparing a proposal for resuming the talks at top level. Reacting to these indications, Moscow has already warned that the U.S. initiatives are a propaganda ploy designed to justify a new American plan to produce fresh quantities of poison gases.

However, the U.S. Congress did not approve the Reagan administration's request for funds for the production of chemical weapons.

The use of chemical weapons is banned by the international convention of 1925. However, the convention does not guarantee control of how obligations are being carried out. Besides, one third of its signatories retained the right to use chemical weapons if attacked with such arms.

Poison gases were used in the First World War, in the period between the two world wars and in a number of armed conflicts in recent years.

BULGARIAN GENEVA DELEGATE: NO CONCRETE RESULTS

AU171912 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva, April 17 (BTA) -- At today's plenary session of the disarmament conference, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Konstantin Tellalov, noted the lack of any concrete results in the work of the spring part of the session, which is drawing to an end.

"The reason for this impasse is that nothing has changed for the better in the conduct of the Western countries and especially in the conduct of the United States, in the policy of which the aggressive principle has taken the upper hand in recent years" he said. "What strikes as characteristic is that on matters of nuclear disarmament the Western countries dismissed the possibility of setting up working bodies and what is more they have been totally ignoring these problems in their statements."

"The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria," stressed Mr Tellalov, "is attaching particularly great significance to the problem of averting a nuclear war. We shall continue to work for the establishment of a special committee to discuss and submit to the conference concrete measures of political, international-legal and other nature".

Dwelling on the question of banning chemical weapons, the Bulgarian representative said that the socialist countries have always regarded chemical disarmament as a task of top priority.

Mr Tellalov expressed regret that in spite of all their efforts, a complete and thorough process of negotiating the wording and of drawing up a convention to ban the chemical weapons has not as yet been launched.

The Bulgarian representative voiced also concern over the Pentagon plans for the deployment of systems for first strike on targets in the cosmos, the air space and the earth surface and over the plans to deploy in space new anti-missile defence systems.

He stressed that the overtly demonstrated unwillingness of the United States to negotiate on this question has led to the present situation in which for a course of three years now the disarmament conference has failed to elect a working body to take up seriously and with due responsibility the working out of a general international agreement to ban the arms race in space.

The Bulgarian representative expressed his conviction that the renunciation of a first nuclear strike and the freezing of the nuclear arsenals both quantitatively and qualitatively, would be of great significance for the improvement of the international political climate. A major step in this direction would be the concluding of an agreement on non-use of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO.

ROMANIAN ATHENS ENVOY URGES PEACEFUL SOLUTIONS

AU131951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Athens (AGERPRES) 13/4/1984 -- Taking the floor at the proceedings of the expert meeting on a peaceful settlement of issues in Europe, which takes place in Athens, Romania's representative underscored that the activity of the meeting as a whole should focus on working out a generally-acceptable method of settling differences in Europe, in keeping with the mandate covenanted by the 35 participating states.

In the opinion of the Romanian delegation, the meeting's major task is to reach an accord on the ways and mechanism to give effect to the principle of peaceful resolution of differences. It was shown that any method of peaceful settlement of differences should rely upon the principles of international law, the provisions of the UN Charter and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and particularly on the duties which derive from these generally accepted norms. It was emphasized that no participating state could shun, under no pretext, the obligation to strictly observe the principle of peaceful settlement of issues.

In connection with the proposals advanced by other states, Romania's representative showed that each of them contributed elements and ideas useful to the working out of generally acceptable method of peacefully solving the issues in the continent. The Romanian delegation made the proposal that, starting from the states' sovereign equality and in accordance with the principle of negotiations, all five working documents should provide the groundwork for the negotiations carried on during the meeting to pave the way to generally acceptable agreement.

GROMYKO'S CALL FOR TALKS TIED TO CONTROL OF SEAS

AU170948 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Tirana, April 17 (ATA) -- The Soviet foreign minister, Gromyko, in a letter sent to the UNO recently, called for "multilateral talks" regarding the military activity in seas and oceans. According to Moscow, these talks can be held in the so-called conference on disarmament, to be held in Geneva, which, as is known, is used by the two superpowers as a smokescreen for their intensified armament race.

As it comes out from the Gromyko's statements, such proposals on allegedly demilitarisation of seas and oceans are not new. The above mentioned letter asserts that the previous proposals "have come to a standstill". At the same time, the two superpowers have increased their efforts to strengthen and modernize their aggressive fleets, to put under their control the seas and oceans of the world. The two superpowers need to conceal this feverish race for superiority, their efforts to strengthen the role of world gendarmes, and precisely to this end serves the "new" proposal of Moscow.

What attracts one's attention is the fact that, while proposing "multilateral talks", Moscow stresses that they should not be "obstacle for examining these questions during the talks among the nuclear powers", in other words, they will serve as a mask for the Soviet-American bargains. Such bargains were made also in Moscow recently, during the visit of an American delegation of naval forces and during the official meetings it had with Soviet admirals.

ALIA GREETS SYRIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU162050 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Telegram from Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic]

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the Syrian Arab Republic, I send you and the friendly Syrian people warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and myself. On this marked day we heartily wish your people continual successes for the country's prosperity and the defense of the homeland from the imperialist-Zionist plots. We express the conviction that the friendly relations between Albania and Syria will continually develop to the mutual benefit of both peoples and the struggle against imperialism.

ARTISTS LEAGUE INVITES KOSOVARS TO 3D CONGRESS

AU171846 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Tirana, April 17 (ATA) -- As it has been reported, the 3rd congress of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania will open in Tirana on April 23, 1984.

The presidency of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania has invited representatives from the associations of the writers, creators of figurative arts and composers of Kosovo as well as writers from various countries of the world to attend this assembly of the creators.

VISIT STRENGTHENS RELATIONS WITH POLAND

AU170831 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has heard information on the official and friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic of a Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, which took place on 2-5 April 1984.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo highly evaluated the results of the talks between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Council, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and between the two delegations. It also fully approved the joint documents that have been adopted and the activity of the Bulgarian delegation.

Special satisfaction was expressed with the atmosphere of exceptional cordiality, frankness, and mutual respect, in which the talks between the two delegations took place. A deep conviction was expressed that the meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski is an important political events that marks a new and higher stage in developing comprehensive relations between the BCP and the PZPR, and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It was noted with a great satisfaction that the talks between the two delegations have taken place with full unity of views on all issues discussed.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo has evaluated as positive the state of political relations between the two fraternal countries and confirmed its determination to further develop them in accordance with the joint declaration on strengthening friendship and expanding cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland that has been adopted, and in the spirit of the Bulgarian-Polish treaty of alliance.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo expressed confidence that the coordinated long-range program will help further develop and strengthen economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two fraternal countries on a planned basis, mainly along the road of specialization and production sharing.

Once again international solidarity and full support for the PZPR and the Polish Government was expressed, as well as support for the activity of the patriotic forces in Poland in their struggle for overcoming the remnants of the crisis and for further constructing the socialist society in fraternal Poland.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo stressed that the new Bulgarian-Polish summit will contribute to further strengthening the unity, cohesion, and defensive power of the socialist community countries and represents an important contribution to implementing the peaceful foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. The Politburo has highly evaluated the positions of the delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic at the Stockholm conference, which is called upon to adopt comprehensive measures for restoring and strengthening confidence in international relations, and primarily for promoting the mutual nonuse of force on the part of the Warsaw Pact member-countries and NATO member-countries, as well as in maintaining peaceful relations between them. The Politburo has stressed the significance of the unanimous support rendered by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic to the initiatives of the USSR for protecting mankind from a new phase of the nuclear arms race, for preventing the danger of a nuclear conflict, and for peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Politburo has stressed the steady willingness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic to further and decisively oppose the aggressive and militaristic policy of the United States and its NATO allies, and the policy of imperialism, which violates universally recognized international norms and conducts a policy of discrimination, pressure, and aggression against sovereign states. The Politburo expressed full approval for the position of the Bulgarian delegation in connection with the increase of the revanchist tendencies of imperialism, and condemned its attempts to cast doubt on the territorial and political realities in Europe established after World War II.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo instructed party and state organs, ministries, and public and mass organizations to adopt concrete measures and practical steps for fully and consistently implementing the agreements reached during the official and friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic of the Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

POLITBURO HIGHLY EVALUATES CEAUSESCU VISIT

AU161430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has heard information about the friendly visit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to Bulgaria from 29 to 30 March 1984.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo expressed a high evaluation of the talks conducted and agreements reached between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, and expressed its conviction that they will contribute to the development of comprehensive Bulgarian-Romanian relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in the interest of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, the countries of the socialist community, and the cause of socialism and world peace.

The importance of the trends and joint measures on expanding and strengthening economic cooperation between the two neighboring and friendly socialist countries, adopted during the visit, was stressed. In this context the Politburo stressed the great significance of the instructions of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu for the preparation and development of a long-term program on cooperation, specialization, and production sharing between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania until 1990, and in some areas until the year 2000.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo evaluated the exchange of opinions on some topical international issues conducted between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu as very beneficial. They expressed their deep concern about the serious aggravation of the international situation in the world and especially in Europe as a result of the actions of the United States and NATO, which are striving for military superiority.

The two party and state leaders confirmed again that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania will work steadily to implement the proposals included in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, adopted at the January 1983 conference, and in the joint declaration of leading party and state figures of the European socialist countries adopted at the June 1983 meeting in Moscow.

The talks of the two leaders again confirmed that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania will further cooperate actively to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, and strengthen the relations of friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation between the Balkan countries.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo approved the agreements achieved by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, and instructed the appropriate organizations and departments to adopt concrete measures for their implementation.

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETING TO CHERNENKO ON ELECTION

AU111815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Telegram from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium]

[Text] Dear Comrade Chernenko, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Bulgarian people, and on my own behalf, I greet you warmly and fraternally on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Your election to the highest state post in the country of the great Lenin is a new and bright recognition of your great political and business qualities as noted leader of the CPSU and the USSR, and your contribution to constructing and perfecting the developed socialist society in the USSR.

Our people know and value you as a consistent Marxist-Leninist and internationalist, as a fierce fighter for the triumph of the ideals of socialism, against imperialism and war, and for peace and cooperation among peoples.

In your person our Communists and working people deeply respect the enthusiastic fighter for the vital friendship between our parties and peoples. I take this opportunity to express once again our firm conviction that under the leadership of the BCP and the CPSU the comprehensive cooperation and coming together of Bulgaria and the USSR will further strengthen, to the benefit of our two fraternal peoples, in the interest of the cohesion and ascent of the socialist community, and for protecting world peace.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, health, creative energy, and new successes in your highly responsible activity for strengthening the economic and defensive power of the Soviet state, for the benefit of the Soviet people, and for the cause of peace and communism.

Filipov Congratulates Tikhonov

AU161115 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Apr 84 p 1

[Greetings message from Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on his reelection to this post]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Tikhonov:

On the behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf, I greet you most cordially on your reelection as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

I express my deep conviction that your activity in this highly responsible post will be a new and significant contribution to further developing and strengthening the indestructible fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation and coming together between our parties, countries, and peoples for the unity and progress of socialist community.

I wish you, dear Comrade Tikhonov, good health, vitality, and new and great success in perfecting the developed socialist society in the USSR, for the benefit of the fraternal Soviet people and for the triumph of our common ideals.

Mladenov Greets Gromyko

AU161202 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, has sent a greetings message to Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, in which he most cordially greets him on his reelection as first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SOVIETS ON SOYUZ FLIGHT

AU161159 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Apr 84 p 1

[Greeting message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf, we send the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people most cordial greetings on the successful completion of the new international space flight by the Soyuz-T-11 spaceship, with the crew consisting of ship commander Yuriy Malyshev, flight engineer Genadiy Strekalov, and the first Indian cosmonaut, Rakesh Sharma.

The Soviet-Indian crews, together with the cosmonauts of the Salyut-7/Soyuz-T-10 complex, Leonid Kazim, Vladimir Solovyov, and Oleg Atkov, brilliantly implemented a complex and broad scientific program prepared by the scientists and specialists of the USSR and India. The work implemented during the orbit and its results serve the benefit of the Soviet and Indian peoples and represent a considerable new contribution to developing space science and technology and space research for peaceful goals.

The new successes of Soviet space science and technology are a bright confirmation of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, and between the Soviet and Indian peoples, and are a bright manifestation of the peaceful Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, and all participants in the preparation and implementation of the Soviet-Indian spaceflight, and the entire Soviet people, new and even greater successes in peaceful space research and in implementing the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress, in the name of world peace and social progress.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

ZHIVKOV, NEW ITALIAN ENVOY VIEW RELATIONS

AU162037 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 16 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, expressed hope that in near future Bulgaria and Italy's relations will continue their successful development.

He stressed this today at a ceremony when receiving the credentials of Italy's newly appointed ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Giovanni Battistini.

Bulgaria's head of state stressed that the relations between the Bulgarian and Italian peoples are of long standing. In our time these traditions have found an expression in the positive development of the relations in the political, economic and cultural sphere.

"However, I cannot but mention that recently discredit has been thrown on the good Bulgaro-Italian relations by a case with which Bulgaria has not and cannot have something in common, as we have repeatedly have stated", Mr Todor Zhivkov continued.

"Our stand on this case is extremely clear and well-known", said the Bulgarian head of state.

He stressed that the successful development of Bulgaro-Italian relations will be not only in the interest of both countries and of both peoples, but it will also contribute to the efforts made to overcome the present tension in the international situation, to restore and strengthen the trust and detente.

On his part Ambassador Giovanni Battistini said: "I have the firm intention, in accordance with the instructions I have received from my government, to fulfill my mission, the aim of which is to activate again the political dialogue and the economic cooperation between our two countries".

We think that our two countries which are situated in Europe and are linked with ancient traditions and big cultural relations, should develop their dialogue as an important contribution to the basic dialogue among the Europeanstates at the present stage of the East-West relations, Mr Giovanni Battistini said. We should, in particular, give an active contribution to the implementation on our common striving for the creation of more appropriate conditons for the restoration and development of the process of detente and for the strengthening of peace.

ZHIVKOV MEETS COLOMBIAN ENOVY, RESTATES POLICY

AU162040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received Marino Echeverri Jaramillo, the newly apppointed ambassador of the Republic of Colombia to Bulgaria, who presented his credentials.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the newly appointed Colombian ambassador exchanged greeting speeches. Dwelling on the consistent, peaceful foreign policy which Bulgaria follows regarding the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always followed a principled stand on resolving existing problems along the path toward equal and constructive negotiations.

In his speech, the Colombian ambassador said that the state relations between Bulgaria and Colombia are developing favorably and assured Comrade Todor Zhivkov that there are certain spheres where we can successfuly develop bilateral cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET SYRIANS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU180759 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Counicl, has sent a message to Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, which expresses most cordial greetings to the friendly Syrian people on the country's national holiday. Wishes for prosperity and progress have been expressed.

The Bulgarian people admire the heoric struggle of the Syrian people in defense of their independence and greet the policy of profound social transformations, developing the national economy, constructing a new way of life, and strengthening cooperation and friendly relations with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, conducted under your leadership by the Ba'th Party and the National Progressive Front, the message reads.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly values the consistent anti-imperialist policy of Syria and its role in uniting the Arab progressive and national-patriotic forces in the heroic struggle against the enemies of the Arab peoples -- imperialism, Zionism, and reaction -- and for liquidating the remnants of the Israeli aggression, liberating the territories occupied by Israel, and guaranteeing the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The message expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Syrian Arab Republic, and between the BCP and the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, will continue to develop on an ascending line in the interest of our two friendly peoples and in the interest of close solidarity and cooperation between the Arab countries and the socialist community countries, and our common struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, and for peace, democracy and social progress.

On the same occasion Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a greetings message to 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Syrian premier. I am confident, the message reads, that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will expand and strengthen in the interest of our common struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, and for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Syrian peoples.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SOVIET COUNTERPARTS

Husak Greets Chernenko

AU130931 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 11 Apr (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, sent to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the following telegram of congratulations on his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Dear Comrade Chernenko,

Accept the most cordial congratulations from the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, and me personally on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Your election to the highest state office of the Soviet Union bears testimony to the profound trust and respect felt for you by the Soviet people as an outstanding representative of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, as a prominent official of the international communist and workers movement, and as a man whose activity is an example of selfless service to the interests of his country and the cause of peace and socialism. For more than half a century, your life has been inseparably linked with the CPSU. In all these years filled with dedicated work in responsible party and state positions, you have gained great merit in the building and development of a socialist society in your country.

Under the leadership of their Leninist party, the Soviet people have achieved outstanding successes in their creative building work. We are convinced that they will achieve new significant results in implementing the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress, in perfecting advanced socialism, and in building the material and technical basis of communism, as discussed in your speech at the April session of the CPSU Central Committee this year.

We greatly appreciate the Soviet Union's highly principled foreign policy of peace. Its gigantic efforts in the struggle to preserve world peace and avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe are winning great recognition from democratic and progressive forces all over the world and from all those who hold dear the future of mankind. They also enjoy the full support of our people because they correspond to their vital interests and aspirations.

We appreciate, dear Comrade Chernenko, your attempts to improve the present international situation and your personal contribution to developing all-round cooperation among countries of the socialist community and to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement. We also hold in great esteem the attention that you, as a genuine friend of Czechoslovakia, devote to and the interest you take in the development of fraternal relations between our parties and countries. We are sincerely pleased that Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship continues to strengthen year after year, and that our all-round cooperation is successfully developing on the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Dear Konstantin Ustinovich, I wholeheartedly wish you many successes in your exceedingly responsible work, good health, and personal contentment. I express the firm conviction that the friendship, indestructible alliance, and fruitful cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the CSSR will continue to strengthen and develop in the interest of our countries and to the benefit of the entire socialist community and peace all over the world.

Strougal Congratulates Tikhonov

AU130936 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 11 Apr (CTK) -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a telegram of congratulations, which states:

Dear Comrade Tikhonov,

In the name of the CSSR Government and the Czechoslovak people and on my own behalf, I convey to you cordial congratulations and warm comradely greetings on your reelection as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is proof of the great confidence in you held by the CPSU and all Soviet people as well as a manifestation of the appreciation for your fruitful and dedicated work for the upsurge of the Soviet state.

I take this opportunity to express the firm conviction that the indestructible Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and all-round cooperation between our peoples and countries will, in close coordination with you, further dynamically develop to the benefit of the people of both countries, in the interest of unity, cohesion, and further successful development of the socialist community, and in the interest of strengthening world security and reinforcing world peace.

Esteemed Comrade Tikhonov, I sincerely wish you good health and many successes in your highly responsible work.

Husak Felicitates Tikhonov

LD111744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent a telegram to Nikolay Tikhonov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, congratulating him on his reappointment to the post of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He sincerely wished him many successes in his activities for the benefit of the efflorescence of the USSR and the well-being of the Soviet people.

Chnoupek Greets Gromyko

LD131517 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of the foreign affairs, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, on his reelection to both posts.

STROUGAL, PPR'S OBODOWSKI DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD171212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] The widening of cooperation and production specialization, cooperation in scientific and technological research work, and coordination of the long-term plans are the main topics discussed at the 21st session of the Polish-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic Cooperation in Prague. The leader of the Polish side in the committee, Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, was received today by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Long-Range Intentions

LD171535 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. They examined the implementation of the conclusions from the last meeting of the highest party and state representatives of both countries and briefed each other about some long-range intentions for the Czechoslovak and Polish economies. They appreciated the growth of the volume of mutual exchange of goods and stressed that it is necessary to place greater emphasis on the expansion and intensification of cooperation and specialization in the manufacturing sector as one of the most effective ways of increasing the dynamism of foreign grade and the effectiveness of the national economy.

FOREIGN TRADE PROSPECTS, RESULTS VIEWED

AU171452 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Foreign Trade"]

[Text] Last year Czechoslovak foreign trade registered certain progress. This primarily applies to our trade with the socialist countries. Our total trade turnover increased by 9 percent, compared with 1982; at the same time, our trade with the socialist countries increased by 11 percent, and with the nonsocialist countries 2 percent.

Among the positive aspects of our foreign trade last year, one must also include the fact that, with regard to the nonsocialist states, we achieved a higher positive trade and payments balance than planned; this established conditions for a better repayment of our commitments abroad. We must also include here the fact that the export plan to the nonsocialist area was fulfilled. However, we must also add that the planned export to nonsocialist states was not fulfilled in the expected structure, and, above all, not in the expected effective trade exchange.

However, our national economy is capable of more than what it achieved last year -- of more than what was envisaged by the prognostications and planning bodies, or by the staffs of our foreign trade and our production. What is the problem then, if the representatives of both these spheres, which are more interested in trade exchange than anyone, agree in their opinions on the possibilities of making it more efficient? Why are we not succeeding in raising it to the desirable level?

"The reason is inflexibility," claim both sides in unison; however, the producers as well as the foreign trade staff mean something different by this. The representatives of the production sphere accuse the graders of inflexibility, of a lack of activity and initiative, of an insufficiently broad knowledge of foreign markets; the traders accuse our production of inflexibility, of insufficient innovation activity, and of being slow to react to the demands of trade.

In the last few years, the central party and state bodies have dealt with the problems of external economic relations time and again. Apart from the effort made to improve the trade-political work, so to speak, within the framework of the existing structures between production and foreign trade, certain new measures were taken for deepening cooperation between the foreign trade enterprises and their domestic partners in production. They represent an entire program which includes adjustments in the internal organization of foreign trade enterprises, and also the system of training of the commercial staff.

On the basis of a decision adopted by the CSSR Government Presidium, new forms of linking foreign trade both economically and organizationally with production are also being experimentally tested.

The purpose of the experiment is to strengthen the exportability of our products by establishing conditions for further raising their technical standards and their quality; to support prompt reaction to the needs of the market; to improve the quality of commercial work; and to raise the standards of trade-technical services and servicing. On the basis of the improving ability of our products to compete on foreign markets, the effectiveness of foreign trade operations should show permanent growth. The experiment itself is realized on two levels. The first is the economic connection between producer and exporter on the basis of the commission relationship. In this instance, the foreign trade enterprise acts under its own name, but on the producer's account. Within the framework of this form of the experiment, the producers and the exporters of passenger cars, tractors, agricultural technology, and of measuring and laboratory technology are verifying their possibilities.

Another form of the experiment is the organizational linkage of production and export enterprises. In this case, all of the foreign trade activity in certain items has been transferred to the hands of production organizations, including the influence of trade on their economy. This form of linkage is being verified by the producers of pumping technology, high-voltage electrical engineering, health and forestry technology, and musical instruments.

It would be premature to assess the results achieved in the experimental verification of measures for enhancing the efficiency of foreign economy relations at present. Most of the results achieved by the experimenting organizations have scarcely anything in common with the new principles, since the experiment proper was begun later than planned -- in many organizations only last summer. In this connection, we must understand that the organizations must adjust to the new situation by adopting measures which can practically show results only 1, 2 or even 3 years after their adoption.

True, certain changes in the approach of the staff of experimenting enterprises can already be noticed. This does not mean that everything has already been resolved and that, by adhering to the adopted measures, the entire activity of the experimenting organizations will automatically be oriented toward the desirable goals. On the contrary, the organizations interested in the experiment have proved to be unprepared for it, and at present are only searching for the forms and methods of reacting as speedily as possible to the changed situation.

It is not uninteresting that certain organizations began to reflect only last year about the problem of whether it is at all efficient to export their products abroad in view of the fact that they do not achieve the planned profit in selling them -- and that this negatively reflects on the overall economic results of the economic production unit in question.

Naturally, this is interesting merely as proof of the changed attitudes of the experimenting enterprises and economic production units toward export, merely as the first reaction to the changed conditions, which will be followed by another reaction, oriented in a different direction. This different direction should lead not to reflections about what one should export, but to reflections about the measures to be taken for changing ineffective exports into effective ones.

The unconstructive, barren departmental criticism of the low effectiveness of foreign trade exchange during the past years, the mutual accusations of various shortcomings among the staff of foreign trade and production, and the failure to resolve these shortcomings in time, as well as the first mention of the experiments under preparation, have all revived opinions which are close to those upheld during the crisis-ridden years. In this connection, it is necessary to realize that practices, according to which every enterprise sells its own products abroad, and also buys the raw materials, machinery, and spare parts it needs, are most damaging for socialism. The socialist state's foreign trade monopoly must not, and cannot, be squandered. The reason why this is so was sufficiently expounded by V.I. Lenin in his works, and particularly in his letters from the times of the new economic policy. Let us recall that the foreign trade monopoly in Soviet Russia was introduced already in 1918 (V.I. Lenin included this problem in the list of the most important economic measures which had to be taken as far back as October 1917), but the following years in the land of the soviets were characterized by such weighty political and economic changes, that they influenced even the opinions on the further existence -- or at least the further nature -- of foreign trade monopoly. At that time Lenin, despite his illness, let himself be informed about the situation; he instructed both the advocates and the adversaries of foreign trade monopoly to work out the theses of their stands, including both their arguments and their counterarguments. He himself unambiguously arose in defense of the state's foreign trade monopoly; the force of his arguments also contributed toward the 12th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopting a resolute stand: "The Congress categorically affirms the stable foreign trade monopoly and the inadmissibility of any circumvention or wavering in the realization of the monopoly; it instructs the new Central Committee to adopt systematic measures for consolidating and developing the regime of foreign trade monopoly."

In this connection we need to recall Lenin's idea, expressed in the letter to J.V. Stalin: "...We have not yet had time to study the regime of monopoly...we are causing chaos; we are tearing down the pillars which we have only started to consolidate...." This is how Lenin criticizes in his letter the proposed reform of foreign trade monopoly.

Let us transfer this thought to our present situation. In the sense of the resolution adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress, we must unambiguously and systematically strengthen the export ability and effectiveness of foreign trade. However, this does not mean that we must tear down what we have not finished erecting, what we have not raised to the higher level. From this viewpoint, the experiment in foreign trade is of exceptional significance, as is, within its framework, especially the economic linkage of producers and exporters, because this model preserves more emphatically the socialist state's monopoly in foreign trade. While retaining its merits, this model strengthens cooperation between producers and exporters on the basis of mutual advantages and material interests.

In the spirit of the idea on unifying the interests of producers and exporters and on achieving their cooperation, measures are being prepared, or are beginning to be implemented, also in the spheres of production and exports of bearings, medical drugs, textiles, cotton, and other products. It is as was recently stressed by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, at the recent All-State Conference of Economic Party and Trade Union Functionaries of Foreign Trade Enterprises: The fulfillment of export tasks depends on our improving cooperation with the producers; on our uncovering and utilizing the reserves in the management of production and of export operations. This is truly the only passable road toward enhancing the effectiveness of export.

IDEOLOGICAL MANEUVERS OF IMPERIALISM CRITICIZED

AU131145 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Apr 84 p 5

[Article by Professor Jozef Hrabina, doctor of philosophy and candidate of sciences, in the "Topical Theme" column: "The Ideological Maneuvers of Imperialism"; uppercase passages printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] The increasing role of ideology in our epoch is an undoubted reality. We can see how the conviction, political opinions, and world outlook of the working people increasingly influence social development, not only in countries that are building a new society, but also in countries fighting against capitalist exploitation, imperialism, and neocolonialism. The ruling circles in the imperialist countries and their ideology are being increasingly and emphatically confronted with Marxism-Leninism, with the growing influence of real socialism, and with the international workers and national liberation movement. They are adjusting to the changing situation and fighting scientific communism using none-too-fastidious methods.

The more convincing and striking the successes of real socialism become, the more the influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism grows and the more furious and sophisticated are the maneuvers and tactics of our ideological adversaries. For instance, only a short time ago they emphasized so-called ideology-free and apolitical attitudes. They tried to direct the scientific-theoretical base toward researching the so-called theoretical concepts of "exhausting" the world outlook by antagonistic classes, concepts of the "extinction" of ideology, and so forth. However, it soon became obvious that such a sophisticated "discrediting" of ideology, which they tried to achieve under the camouflage of so-called "deideologization," was incapable of accomplishing what they hoped.

The topicality and effectiveness of all the bourgeois concepts which uncritically idealized and praised the bourgeois society have gradually become lost. The so-called "American dream" in imperialism's ideological maneuvers has become rather disrupted; instead of acting as a stabilizing factor, it began to operate as a destabilizing factor, a factor radicalizing the masses. The Americans themselves can see that chronic inflation, growing debts, unemployment, tax reductions for the rich, and limitation of funds for social programs for the poor are all increasingly cutting down the share of the average American citizen in society's riches. This was manifested in strikes and rallies against high prices and unemployment, which affected 8.2 percent of the working U.S. population toward the end of 1982.

At his preelection meeting with the Moscow voters on 2 March 1984, K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, stated: "THE DANGER OF THE IMPERIALIST POLICY OF A CONSTANT ESCALATION OF TENSION HAS BECOME OBVIOUS. THE MORE IT THREATENS HUMAN CIVILIZATION, THE MORE ACTIVE THE FORCES OF MANKIND'S SELF-PRESERVATION BECOME. IN WESTERN EUROPE, INDIGNATION OVER THE BEHAVIOR OF THOSE WHO ARE SACRIFICING ITS SECURITY TO WASHINGTON'S IMPERIALIST AMBITIONS IS GROWING. MILLIONS OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE ANTIMISSILE MOVEMENT EXPRESS THIS IN A MOST COMPREHENSIVE WAY."

Currently a remarkable phenomenon is taking place: The number of people in the capitalist world who are attracted by the capitalist path of development is diminishing. Even among the reformist figures, the number of people daring to confront the masses of working people as advocates of the current social system is diminishing. It is no coincidence that the imperialists are calling for a "reideologization" of social life, but what do they actually want?

Reideologization is meant to replace the false mask of former deideologization. At the same time, the concept of reideologization shows that imperialism has been forced to accept the challenge of open battle for the minds of the working masses. However, this does not mean that for imperialism this will be an honest and open battle between socialist and bourgeois ideology. On the contrary! The bourgeois ideologists want to repair their unfavorable position by attacking socialism and its ideology in an even harsher and more sophisticated manner.

They have begun to make more extensive use of so-called "black propaganda" -- which uses a combination of truths, half-truths, and lies -- and of psychological warfare. The black propaganda and the psychological war in particular are aimed at evoking an atmosphere of tension, fear, and distrust in the socialist community and the USSR in particular. They are making use of everything they can against true humanism and social progress, against the theory of scientific communism.

The bourgeois doctrines reflect both the peculiarities and the complicated nature of the current ideological battle. It was characterized at the CPSU Central Committee session in June 1983. There K.U. Chernenko said: "THE CLASS ENEMY IS MAKING NO SECRET OF ITS INTENTION TO LIQUIDATE THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM. PRESIDENT REAGAN HAS CALLED FOR A NEW 'CRUSADE' AGAINST COMMUNISM. IMPERIALISM REGARDS THE 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR' AS ONE OF THE MAIN MEANS FOR ACHIEVING ITS GOAL. THE WEST CONDUCTS THIS WAR IN A MOST EXTREME AND, IT CAN BE SAID, MOST HYSTERICAL ANTI-SOVIET AND ANTICOMMUNIST TONE. THE ENEMY HAS RESORTED TO REAL AGGRESSION IN RADIO BROADCASTS. IT IS TRYING TO ORGANIZE AGAINST US BOTH AN INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA INTERVENTION AND TO TURN RADIO AND TELEVISION INTO A TOOL FOR MEDDLING IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF STATES, INTO A TOOL OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS."

The psychological war conducted by imperialism is not aimed at ideological subversion alone; it also increases passions, fans feverish armament, and supports military-industrial complexes; it has become part of them, a part hiding imperialism's aggressiveness and the preparations for a military clash under the slogan "Danger from the East." Its goals have been formulated with cynical frankness by U.S. President R. Reagan.

One of the dangerous tendencies of imperialism's ideological maneuvers lies in the merging of military-industrial complexes and mass communications means; this produces a militarization of spiritual processes. It is as was stated by a prominent Soviet theoretician, N.M. Keyzerov: The close alliance of militarists and bourgeois ideologists is being established with increasing emphasis -- and for the latter, the fanning of military hysteria is one of the main goals.

A typical example is the merger of the French MATRA firm, which produces missiles and the latest electronics technology, and ACHETT, the largest firm in the publication and distributing of periodicals. Even before this, MATRA seized the private French radio station Europe-1. In this way, militarist ideas are being propagated both in the press and on radio. The means are already being established for this firm to control even television and the relays of television programs via satellites. The establishment of a MATRA-ACHETT propaganda bloc with 50,000 employees represents not only a new step toward tightening control over ideas, and not only a qualitative increase of new propaganda links; it is also a political event. The head of this firm, J. Lagarder, declared immediately after the merger that it is necessary to prevent the appearances of communist journalists, since their allegedly "political features are far more strikingly crystallized than those of others."

The union of the ideological subversion apparatuses and the large entrepreneurs is being brought about with the aid of state policy and with the personal participation of representatives of the industrial concerns in various consultative bodies attached to these apparatuses. For instance, the so-called consultative committee of Radio Free Europe also includes representatives of Standard Oil, General Motors, and other monopolies.

The class enemy also abuses all kinds of arts; it exerts negative influence on people's personal relations; it penetrates into sports; and so forth. Anticommunism also affects teaching in schools and even preschool education. Children are being influenced particularly by the anticommunist comic strips published in bourgeois magazines.

These methods were tellingly characterized at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session of 1980 by V. Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, who said: "THE FALSENESS AND INSIDIOUSNESS OF THIS IDEOLOGY KNOW NO LIMITS. HOW FAR THEY GO IN THEIR HYPOCRISY IS ALSO SHOWN BY THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN MOSCOW. FOR MANY YEARS THE BOURGEOIS PRESS HAS BEEN RESOUNDING WITH VOICES AGAINST INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS OF SPORTSMEN -- MEETINGS WHERE FRIENDSHIP AMONG THE PEOPLES IS DEMONSTRATED, AS IS THEIR LONGING FOR PEACE; MEETINGS WHERE THE SUCCESSES OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY MANIFEST.... FOR YEARS THEY HAVE BEEN STRESSING THAT POLITICS DOES NOT BELONG IN SPORTS. BUT TODAY ALL THEIR ACTS TESTIFY THAT THEY ARE STRIVING TO ABUSE SPORTS FOR THE SAKE OF THE MOST REACTIONARY POLITICS."

A large group of bourgeois ideologists are oriented toward the chauvinist, so-called "zoological [zoologicka] propaganda" which they conduct according to the principle that the more outrageous a lie is, the more it will be believed. This propaganda system, based on coarse subversive methods and on methods of "psychological pressure," is called by the bourgeois ideologists themselves a system of "brainwashing." In the past it was fascist propaganda that used such methods in its work.

The bourgeois historiography with a right-wing orientation, which defends fascism and which is insistently striving to eliminate this shameful term from the political vocabulary, is also serving intensions which benefit the military-industrial complexes of imperialism. This applies not only to the FRG, but also to other capitalist countries. For instance, the English historian A. Hamilton has started to proclaim, in rehabilitating fascism, that fascism is merely a "mystic notion." Neofascist organizations are publishing large editions of memoirs, diaries, and letters of Nazi criminals which are meant to revive the most reactionary circles of imperialism in the battle against progress, peace, and democracy.

The purpose of these efforts is not merely to generally minimize the criminal nature of fascism, but also to justify and rehabilitate it.

These extreme right-wing tendencies support the call for a "strong man;" they enhance the danger of a benevolent assessment and underestimation of fascism, particularly by the youth.

However, there is no doubt that the current ideological maneuvers of imperialism and the entire ideological arsenal with which it would like to halt the victorious progress of the world revolutionary movement and the spreading of truth about real socialism and the ideology of Marxism-Leninism in the world, will be as unsuccessful as all the preceding ones.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE BEGINS 10TH SESSION

LD171225 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] The 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee began in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today. The proceedings were opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The Central Committee will discuss a report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the tasks and development of engineering, electrotechnical and metallurgical industries after the 16th CPCZ Congress. The report is being delivered by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Mamula, Hriskovic, Kubes Speak

LD180801 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] We have received further information on the deliberations of the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee:

Comrade Miroslav Mamula was the first to take the floor in a discussion on tne report of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on the tasks and advancement of machinery and electrochemical industry and metallurgy after the 16th CPCZ Congress. This report was delivered by Comrade Josef Haman. He spoke about the advancement of machinery and electrotechnical industry and metallurgy in the North Moravia region. In connection with the application of scientific-technological advancement, he emphasized the importance of a careful preproduction stage, a decisive stage with regard to the parameters of future products and their technical-economic standard. He showed, with many concrete examples, the advancement of the initiative of the working people which is directed toward the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan ahead of the set dates.

Comrade Miloslav Hriskovic spoke about reinforcing the role of machinery and electrotechnical industry and metallurgy in Slovakia and its important contribution to the development of Czechoslovak economy. He emphasized that these spheres although having a lower consumption of materials, energy, and labor -- are the bearers of dynamism of the development of the entire production sphere. It is necessary to continue to concentrate on broadening innovation of products and improving their technical standard and quality.

Comrade Frantisek Kubes spoke in his contribution about the need for unity of political and economic leadership. He used the experience of the CKD economic production unit in Prague as an example of how cooperation of economic management with party, trade union, and youth organizations helps to deal efficiently with production problems. He also stressed the need to secure for the production process a continuous supply of material, good work, organization and order, which are the conditions for good worker performance.

The CPCZ Central Committee session will continue tomorrow.

Haman on Plan Tasks, Results

LD180502 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] The 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee opened this afternoon at the Spanish Hall in Prague Castle.

Present at the session were also members of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Committee, heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, Presidium members of the CPSL Central Committee, heads of departments of the CPSL Central Committee, secretaries of regional party committees for industry, Communist members of the federal and national governments, chairmen of the regional national committees, secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions and of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, directors general of economic production units, and other guests. The deliberations were opened by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary. Those present first paid tribute to the memory of the deceased chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Committee, Miroslav Capka.

After the election of working committees, Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, on the tasks and development of machinery and electrotechnical industry, and metallurgy following the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Comrade Josef Haman said that due to the self-sacrificing work and development of initiative of the working people, the final results for 1983 exceeded the expected starting base for this year's plan. These results, therefore, should be used to make this year's plan more progressive, so that this year a minimum of 3 percent growth in national income and industrial production can also be achieved. This will be an important step in fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan. A large number of enterprises and their working collectives proceed to some extent on the basis of these demands even now in their counterplans and socialist pledges, but for the fulfillment of this mobilization aim, it is necessary set an additional task in enterprises' plans: to attain this year approximately a one percent increase in labor productivity, measured in terms of adjusted labor output per individual. Along with this, it is also necessary to work toward a reduction of overall, especially material, expenses, at least by 0.5 percent against this year's plan. It is also necessary to reduce the limit set by this year's state plan by approximately 1 million tons of measurable fuel. To secure this aim, a great effort will be necessary as well as extensive political organizational work and broad advancement of working initiative.

Comrade Josef Haman emphasized that all these demanding requirements also fully apply to the machinery and electrotechnical industry and to metallurgy. With their importance for the national economy, they occupy an irreplaceable place in the implementation of the party's economic policy, particularly in the modernization of the rest of the spheres and in the growth of export effectiveness.

Fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan requires that progress be maintained and in certain specializations of these spheres increased on the basis of better utilization of existing reserves, that further growth of efficiency and quality of production be secured, the system of saving be reinforced, and its structure be further and purposely developed. In the interest of reducing demands for energy in the national economy, it is necessary to intensify efforts toward rationalization, to revive social checkups on consumption, and to consistently fulfill state target programs on saving fuel, power and metal.

Of particular urgency for machinery and electrotechnical industry are tasks of scientific-economic development set by the 16th congress and prepared by the 8th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Increasing the innovation rate, improving research and development work, greater involvement in international socialist division of labor, reinforcing the function of preproduction stages -- these are prerequisites for shortening the research-development-production cycle.

The struggle to speed up scientific-technological development requires that it also become a substantial part of the party's managerial, organizational, and ideological educational work. Enterprises should create a supportive atmosphere for innovation efforts and the elimination of backwardness and greater attention should be paid to work with technical intelligentsia.

Comrade Josef Haman emphasized the importance of speeding up the advancement of electronics, and the need to step forward maore firmly toward the application of extensive electronization, automatization and robotization. For further progress, it is now necessary, in particular, to conclude the comprehensive electronization program of the national economy.

He stressed the exceptional role of engineering in solving fuel and power problems with regard to supplies to the fuel and power complex, as well as in securing a rationalization of fuel and power consumption and dealing with ecological problems.

He criticized the fulfillment of some supplies of technological equipment and the securing of the assembly work for nuclear power stations. He pointed to the need to secure more consistently and extend further production of the necessary machinery of good quality and high production for the agriculture-food complex, and building industry, and the transport, chemical and consumer goods industry. He also noted the need to achieve more significant progress in the quality, assortment and technical standard of consumer goods supplies for the home market.

A necessary condition for the fulfillment of the demanding tasks planned is a further advancement and speeding up of the modernization and reconstruction of the production-technical base for the machinery and metallurgy complex. The intensification of metallurgical work should be aimed at the qualitative features of its production.

Comrade Haman dealt in detail with the fulfillment of export tasks by the machinery and electrotechnical industry and with their higher involvement in the international division in labor, particularly within the CEMA framework. Here he stressed the irreplaceable importance of the Soviet market for stable, long-term development.

Comrade Haman emphasized the need to improve planning, management, and organization of the production-technical base, increase initiative and responsibility of managerial bodies on all levels, fight more firmly for reinforcing discipline. It is necessary to apply the set of measures fully and actively, expand brigade forms of labor organization and reward and promote cadres showing good prospects, and carefully organize their selection and political-organization preparation. Particular attention should be paid to the training of apprentices and students at higher education institutions and to the creation of conditons for workers to increase their qualifications.

Comrade Haman emphasized the need for party bodies and organizations to set tasks for management and work collective at every workplace with courage and complete frankness, and to critically evaluate the achieved results. Evaluation of results and a concrete program of measures that will give people clear prospects -- this is the basic method to spur on communists and entire work collectives and to link party work with immediate tasks.

It is important that party bodies and organizations see their function in actual work with the people, that they are able to convin e collectives to fulfill demanding tasks and to continue improving work methods and style.

Comrade Haman noted that on 17 April 15 years ago, the Central Committee had made, here in Prague Castle, a key historical decision. The election of Comrade Gustav Husak to the CPCZ' top post had become the starting point in defeating the right-wing and anti-socialist forces, surmounting the subversion and chaos of the crisis, and finding a way out toward a return to socialist development.

The April session of the CPCZ Central Committee had created prerequisites for the gradual shaping of a new party leadership, consistant application of the Marxist-Leninist principles for leading the party and society, and a full renewal of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It had created prerequisites for reviving the unity and action capability of the entire party, for winning the trust of the people, for close links between the party and the masses, and for preparing and successfully realizing the program of constructing the advanced socialist society. The results of the past years had fully confirmed the correctness of the course for our further progress.

In conclusion, Comrade Haman stressed that the tasks of ensuring a faster tempo of the development of the national economy in 1984 and 1985 were demanding but r alistic. They were dictated by the needs of further development and defined by the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

He expressed the conviction that the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation fight of the Czechoslovak people, and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army, would be a great stimulus for all working people through their construction work to develop the heritage of the anti-fascist struggle in the interest of our socialist country, the strengthening of peace, and in the interest of a happy and good life for our people.

After Comrade Haman's address the deliberations of the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee chaired by Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, continued with a discussion.

Engineering Report Discussed

LD180834 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee continues in the Spanish Hall in Prague Castle today.

The session discusses the report of the Presidium of the party Central Committee on the tasks and development of engineering, electroengineering and metallurgy after the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The deliberations are chaired by Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee.

ATTRIBUTES OF RANKING EMPLOYEES EXPLORED

AU161415 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Authority of a Ranking Employee"]

[Text] It is a general fact that the increasingly complicated nature of building advanced socialism places ever growing demands on individuals, work collectives, and society. Although with respect to rank-and-file citizens, these demands are growing in arithmetic progression, with respect to the activity of ranking personnel this is in a geometric progression. This is a law-governed reality, and any arguments about it would be useless, untenable, and a loss of valuable time.

Let us only recall the words of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the election rally in Moscow: "The party is striving for the Leninist style in its entire multifacetedness and richness to become an intellectual need and an irreplaceable instrument of the work of every ranking party or economic worker and of every leading worker of a soviet.... There cannot be a worse character trait of a ranking employee than haughtiness... than, to use Lenin's words, an incorrect use of power as power in itself, when people say: I was given power, I commanded, and you must obey. The strength of a ranking employee lies in the art of combining authority that results from his office with personal authority.

"Party and state cadres gain the sympathy and respect of the masses primarily in vigorous public activity, due to their energy and knowledge, the personal example which they set, and due to their conduct free of everything that offends the moral feelings of man. A ranking employee can be demanding vis-a-vis others precisely because he is most demanding of himself. This gives him, aside from official authority, also the moral right to be rigid in instances in which, as people say, it is better 'not to discuss things uselessly, but to apply power.' The authority of every ranking employee is based on the agreement and support of the people. He who loses them, who is deaf to the opinion of the masses, cannot and must not hold a ranking position."

The Leninist style is thus an irreplaceable instrument of work, and authority that results from one's office must be combined with one's personal authority...

It can be justly argued that these two requirements represent the two basic pillars on which depends the authority of a ranking employee.

The Leninist style of work is a frequent topic of discussions and writings; it is the subject of training courses, seminars, and aktivs. Nevertheless, it is still not a strong aspect of our activity. It is as though many people did not grasp the fact that knowing its gist and main features, yet failing to try to skillfully apply and use them in everyday activity, runs counter to Leninism.

It is a style of work that requires a principled and creative solution of existing problems and utmost demands on oneself and others. It does not tolerate discrepancy between words and deeds nor any manifestations of subjectivism and formalism. Speaking about it, we must constantly bear in mind requirements such as a scientific and comprehensive approach to social processes, collectivism, systematic control, a principled cadre policy, and criticism and self-criticism.

In this connection it is impossible not to quote the following words from Comrade Husak's speech at the 16th CPCS congress: "The strength of the Leninist style lies primarily in systematic work with people. Knowing people's views, sensitively approaching their problems and needs, systematically explaining to them the party's policy, and winning them for its implementation, and generalizing their experience -- this must be a characteristic feature of the activity of every functionary, of every responsible worker."

A legitimate question comes to mind: How is it possible that the system, the forms, and the methods of work of many a ranking employee are miles away from the Leninist style -- being to a greater or lesser degree marked by ossification, subjectivism, formalism, scheming, searching for alibis, complacency, horse-trading and shady dealings, and the notion of one's own superiority and irreplaceability -- yet we benevolently endure and tolerate these practices, these anti-Leninist and antisocialist manners? Or are we content with the mere verbal statement that all links of management and all managerial workers must work and proceed so as to enhance and deepen with the results of their own activity and of the collective entrusted to them the authority of the state, party, and socialism? He who beats his chest and has his mouth full of strong and popular words yet, when it comes to deeds, none are forthcoming, is a hypocrite and an opportunist in practice. However, he is also an opportunist who swallows the bait of such orators, he who is content with ephemeral resolutions and unfulfilled promises, behind which are fog, darkness, and yawning emptiness.

It is high time -- also accentuated by the interests of our further advancement and by the interests of our further advancement and by the endeavor to strengthen and improve our living standards and to raise the defense capability of our country and the socialist community -- to consistently differentiate between actual productive work and narrow practicism and scheming, between strong and nice-sounding words "to the wind" and hard work and its results, between honesty and good intentions on the one hand, and hyprocrisy and demagogy on the other.

It is by no means in words and promises, but only in socially beneficial deeds that the political maturity and steadfastness, professional preparedness, organizational skills, and moral qualities of a ranking employee are expressed and manifested. Every one of them should and must unite in himself adherence to party principles with profound knowledge of the issues, discipline with a creative solution of problems, and exactingness with a sensitive approach to fellow workers and people in general.

All links of management and all ranking employees must act, work, and proceed so as to strengthen and deepen with the results of their own activity and the collective entrusted to them the authority of the party, state, and socialism, unity between the party and the working people, and harmony between will and deeds in fulfilling the demanding tasks. At the same time, they all must remember in every step they take and in every decision they make that authority, trust, and active support are gained and maintained through unity between words and deeds, consistency, an uncompromising and just attitude, a serous approach to one's duties, active solution of problems, great social responsibility, and truthful arguments.

It is here that the communicating vessels of authority that is due to one's office and of personal authority begin to operate. This objective truth is borne out by tens and hundreds of positive examples of ranking employees who enjoy respect and natural authority.

This is one side of the coin. On the other, various shortcomings, negative features, and malpractices in the conduct of individuals, (we are concerned here with ranking employees, but this does not apply just to them), and groups are not merely a relic of the past, but they originate, grow, and maintain their existence in our society as well. This is the case everywhere that the socialist principles of management are violated; where there is disorder in the remuneration system, and the fact is forgotten or underestimated that economic incentives can work in the same direction as political-educational work; and where there is a lack of discipline, where there is slovenliness, halfheartedness, and disrespect for social property.

Aside from outstanding and good ranking employees, ranking employees of a new kind, there are also those who make a point of their elegant appearance and excessive smugness, who live in the belief in their own exceptionality and inviolability, and who are capable of presenting with great charm their uninspired imagination as the reality and of feigning Potemkin villages. With regard to them, it is only possible to flatly state that such and similar practices and abuses are an expression and evidence of poor political, professional, and moral culture of the individual concerned, as well as of his detachment from the man of labor.

From a socialist ranking employee, we must unconditionally demand the communist ability to attentively listen to people's voices, the Leninist ethics of conduct.

There is no doubt that in practical life ranking economic workers and the managerial staffs of enterprises, economic production units, and ministries differ in the degree of their ability to master their tasks, to predict new possibilities, needs, and risks of development, as well as in the degree of courage that is necessary in decision-making. There are and will always be overcautious people who wait for and demand an instruction, regulation, or decree for virtually every step. There will also be, and are, technocrats who need figures and percentage points for everything and who express everything in their terms. Naturally, figures are important and we must work on their basis and with them. Nevertheless, the most important thing is the awareness and conviction of individuals and collectives that the present tasks cannot be mastered by using old methods, that nothing can be considered a success that is not comparable with the foremost products in the world and that does not surpass them in some qualitative indicator.

The authority of a ranking employee is not an eternal category. It must be fought for by everyday concrete deeds. It can be won and maintained not by cheap popularity, but only by communist adherence to principles -- even if this entails encountering resistance and temporary lack of understanding. It is like a precious and fragile vase -- it is difficult to obtain and keep, easy to break, but no one can ever put its parts together again. He who has exchanged, metaphorically speaking the golden ducat of his authority for copper coins and perforated pennies, cannot be a successful ranking employee.

We do not lose authority by committing a mistake; we lose it when we try to cover it up and when we are incapable of rectifying it.

People who are in the front ranks -- naturally, we are concerned only with positive examples -- do not only represent what we are; they stand for what we aspire to be. Therefore, they must live and work accordingly.

BEIL, UK'S CHANNON DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD171751 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] London, 17 Apr (ADN) -- P. Channon, the British Minister for Trade, told GDR State Secretary Gerhard Beil at a meeting that Great Britain is interested in developing and deepening economic coopration. On this basis, both sides discussed possibilities for intensifying economic relations. They stressed the necessity, in view of the present acute international situation, for sensible economic cooperation beneficial to both sides. In his lengthy talk with Minister Channon, State Secretary Gerhard Beil stressed the GDR's interest in intensifying economic relations with Great Britain for which there are opportunities.

State Secretary Beil is visiting Britain at the invitation of the British Government and continued his talks with government and business representatives.

Both sides expressed a desire to undertake, on the basis of the results already achieved, concrete steps in implementing the program for developing economic cooperation signed by both governments in March, 1983.

Baroness Young, minister of state in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, affirmed the readiness to develop bilateral relations with the GDR in all directions. There was agreement that the stable economic, industrial, and technical cooperation of both states represents an important contribution to detente and the principles of peaceful coexistence.

State Secretary Gerhard Beil gave a lecture to members of the Confederation of British Industry on the GDR's economic policy.

The talks progressed in a businesslike and receptive atmosphere and were attended by Gerhard Liebig, the GDR charge d'affaires ad interim.

U.S. COMMUNIST YOUTH CHAIRMAN ARRIVES 15 APRIL

AU170908 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- James Steele, chairman of the Communist Youth League of the United States and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, arrived for a friendship visit in the GDR on Sunday [15 April]. In a first exchange of views with Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Counil, on the tasks of the FDJ and the Communist Youth League in strengthening the unity of action of the youth in the peace struggle, the partners in the the talk agreed that everything must be done to mobilize the youth against the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

AGREEMENT WITH FRG ON CROSS-BORDER POTASH MINING

AU171428 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14/15 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- The following press report was released in Bonn Thursday:

In agreement with the minister of economics, the minister of "inner-German relations" states the following: On 12 April 1984 an agreement on the cross-border extraction of potash in the potash mining area on the Werra River was initialed between the Trust Agency for Industry and Trade (TSI) and the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry.

The Werra potash mining area in the border region between Hesse and Thuringia, which had been an integrated unit until the end of the war, was divided by the inter-German border. This is causing considerable losses in output which should be avoided by the intended arrangement.

The initialing of the agreement makes it possible to submit to the FRG Bundestag and Bundesrat for discussion and approval the law required for the cross-border extraction of potash. The final agreement with the GDR on potash extraction can be implemented after the validation of the law.

The talks on the cross-border extraction of potash in the Werra potash mining area are being conducted in connection with the efforts to achieve an arrangement on reducing the salinity of the Werra River.

The agreement on the cross-border mining of potash shows once again that it is possible, regardless of the continuing differences on fundamental problems, to achieve progress in the cooperation between both states for the mutual benefit.

KRENZ RECEIVES PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION

AU171413 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14/15 Apr 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [13 April] Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party headed by Bernardina Sebastiao, candidate member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party. Bernardina Sebastiao conveyed fraternal greetings of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal, to Erich Honecker, which Egon Krenz cordially reciprocated on behalf of the SED Central Committee general secretary.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES CHERNENKO ON ELECTION

AU130942 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] To CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, Moscow

Dear Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, On your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I convey to you most cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR as well as on my own behalf.

The communists and all citizens of the GDR regard your election as renewed proof of the high authority which you have achieved as a party and state functionary of the Leninist type and as an expression of the great trust which the Soviet people have in you.

We are deeply convinced that the close militant alliance between our parties, states, and peoples which are reliably working to strengthen socialism and secure peace in Europe will continue to develop unswervingly.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, great successes in your high office for the benefit of the Soviet people, peace, and social progress in the world.

With communist greetings, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman

HAGER RECEIVES DOBRIN FOR ROMANIAN CULTURE DAYS

AU171419 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14/15 Apr 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Tamara Dobrin, member of the RCP Central Committee, member of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and deputy chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is staying in the GDR on the occasion of the days of Romanian culture, for a friendly talk on Friday [13 April]. The partners in the talk expressed their conviction that the events of the cultural days are a culmination point in the cultural cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

BRIEFS

TRADE EXPANSION WITH DENMARK -- On 11 April, Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary, received for a talk Arne Christiansen, chairman of of the Joint Denmark-GDR Commission and chairman of the committee for economic and industrial cooperation in the Danish Foreign Ministry. During the talk, economic relations between the two countries were discussed. The Danish side expressed interest in further expanding trade relations and both partners agreed on deepening and expanding mutual trade by increased mutual activities. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

TRADE DOCUMENT SIGNED WITH THAILAND -- On 30 March, the Fourth Session of the Joint GDR-Thailand Commission ended in Berlin. The GDR delegation was headed by Helmut Boese, director general at the Foreign Trade Ministry, and the delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand was led by Mrs Oranut Osatsanan, director general at the Trade Ministry. Plans and projects related to further cooperation were discussed during the 3-day deliberations. The partners signed a document which envisages exports of products of the machine-building and electrical engineering industries from the GDR and imports of agricultural produce from Thailand. An agreement was also achieved about the developing, processing, and preparation of coal. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar/1 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION WITH USSR -- Talks conducted this week in Berlin between Otto Arndt, GDR minister of transportation, and Nikolay Konarev, USSR minister of railways, served the further intensifying of cooperation. The ministers agreed on stipulations on the further implementation of the program for production specialization and cooperation between the two countries which runs until 1990. Measures to further develop scientific-technological cooperation in the coming 5-year period and beyond were also discussed. The minister agreed on measures to secure foreign trade transports between the GDR and the USSR, particularly to develop rational transportation technologies, including container transports. The Soviet guest also met with Rolf Kersten, GDR minister of construction of heavy machinery and equipment; the implementation of the government agreements on GDR deliveries of passenger coaches and refrigerator cars to the USSR was discussed during the meeting. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar/1 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

POLISH NOWE DROGI DELEGATION -- During a 1-week stay in Berlin and the Magdeburg Bezirk a delegation of the theoretical journal of the PZPR, NOWE DROGI, headed by First Deputy Editor Wieslaw Klimczak became acquainted with the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. During the course of the exchange of views and experiences, friendly talks took place with Otto Reinhold, rector of the Academy for Social Sciences; Werner Eberlein, first secretary of the Magdeburg SED Bezirk leadership; as well as with Manfred Baneschak, editor in chief of the fraternal journal EINHEIT, which hosted the delegation. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7/8 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT CONTINUES

Meets With Lazar, Varkonyi

LD171656 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest: Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received Andrey Gromyko. The Soviet minister of foreign affairs, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers arrived in Hungary this morning at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

Andrey Gromyko held talks in private with Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, this morning. The plenary talks opened in the afternoon. The talks, at which the Hungarian negotiating group was led by Peter Varkonyi, reviewed several important issues of the international situation.

Received by Kadar

LD181023 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Janos Kadar received Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister and first deputy Soviet premier, who has been staying in Hungary since yesterday on an official friendly visit. At the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they informed each other about the two parties' activities and the duties on the parties' agendas.

They exchanged opinions concerning issues relating to the international situation and about the main direction of the expansion of comprehensive Hungarian-Soviet cooperation.

Before the meeting Andrey Gromyko placed a wreath at the Monument to Hungarian Heroes at Heroes' Square and at the Monument to Soviet Heroes at Liberation Square.

Officials Accompanying Gromyko

LD172016 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, arrived in Budapest today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Official talks began in the afternoon at the Foreign Ministry guest house. At the discussions, the Hungarian team was represented by leading officials of the Foreign Ministry. Next to Andrey Gromyko at the negotiating table sat Boris Aristov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Vadim Loginov, head of a department at the Foreign Ministry; and Vasiliy Makarov, an adviser. The talks, which were held in a cordial atmosphere, surveyed current issues in the international situation which were of mutual interest.

Premier Gyorgy Lazar received Andrey Gromyko in parliament during the afternoon. Peter Varkonyi, Boris Aristov and the two ambassadors were also present at the meeting, which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Lazar, Gromyko Present Toasts

LD172144 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 17 (MTI) -- Tuesday evening the Central Committee of the HSWP and the Hungarian Council of Ministers gave a gala dinner in honour of Andrey Gromyko. Gyorgy Lazar and Andrey Gromyko gave toasts.

LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO CHERNENKO

AU131032 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, have sent the following telegram to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Moscow:

Esteemed Comrade Chernenko! On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, our people, and on our own behalf, we wholeheartedly congratulate you on the occasion of your election as president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Your many decades of multifaceted activity are integrally tied with the outstanding achievements of the Soviet people and with serving the cause of social progress and peace. Your election as president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium is the due expression of the confidence and respect of the Soviet Communists and Soviet people. We are convinced that your service in this responsible position will be an important contribution to further outstanding achievements of the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, in the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress for carrying out tasks of perfecting the developed socialist society and maintaining dynamic progress on the Leninist road.

The communists and working people of Hungary respect you as a true son of the Soviet people, an outstanding party and state leader, and a consistent internationalist warrior of the fraternal party. On the occasion of your election, we wish you good health and further outstanding successes in your multifaceted work for the benefit of the Soviet people and for our joint aims of strengthening world peace and security and the indissoluble friendship and successful cooperation between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

KADAR CHAIRS MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD172158 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee held a meeting in Budapest. First Secretary Janos Kadar was the chairman. At the recommendation of the Politburo, the body discussed and approved reports on the international situation and the current tasks for further developing the system of economic management. A communique is to be issued about the session.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 2-DAY SESSION OPENS 12 APRIL

LD121050 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] The National Assembly has started it session in parliament. During the session, the Assembly will discuss proposals to amend the law concerning the people's controllers and the proposal concerning the Constitutional Law Council. The assembly will also survey the development program of public and tertiary education.

Adopts Agenda

LD121810 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI) -- The spring session of the Hungarian parliament opened in Budapest Thursday. Present were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, other members of the Political Committee of the HSWP, secretaries of the Central Committee, members of the Presidential Council and the government, as well as representatives of foreign diplomatic missions in Budapest.

Parliament approved a report by the Presidential Council on work done since the winter session of parliament and adopted the following agenda:

1. Bill on the Constitutional Council

2. Amendment of the parliament's functioning as a result of the establishment of the constitutional council

3. Bill on the amendment of law No 5 of 1968 on people's control

4. Long-term development programme of public and higher education

5. Interpellations.

Parliament discussed the first two items on the agenda together. First Justice Minister Imre Markoja took the floor to give his address.

Markoja Addresses Assembly

LD122355 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1605 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The spring session of the National Assembly started this morning with a rich program. On the basis of the resolution of the deputies, the agenda included the Constitutional Law Council, the order of business of the National Assembly, people's control, public and higher education, as well as the interpellations. At the start of the program, the deputies dealt with the bill on the Constitutional Law Council. Now listen to the words of Dr Imre Markoja, minister of justice.

[Begin Markoja recording] Esteemed comrade deputies: The significance of the bill before us lies primarily in the outstanding role of our supreme law, the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic, and in our entire state and social life. At one time, the thousand year old constitution of the nation often was referred to in this hall.

The fact is that Hungary did not have a written constitution for 1,000 years; and, apart from some historical periods, especially the period of the Hungarian Soviet, the various laws and rules expressed political and state objectives opposed to the interests of the people and the working masses.

In its present formulation, our Constitution rightfully can state that the Hungarian People's Republic is a socialist state, in which all power is that of the working people. In accordance with this, the provisions of our Constitution on the social order, production relations of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the composition and operation of the state organs, fully reflect our socialist principles.

I particularly want to underline the chapter of our Constitution, which regulates the fundamental rights of the citizens. These constitutional theses, which are comprehensively formulated and contain the guarantees of realization, are becoming imbued with increasingly rich content, parallel with the development of our society.

In this connection, I also want to mention the issue of human rights, which is followed with such great attention today. In this, the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic adopts a resolute stand of principle, when it states, and I quote: The Hungarian People's Republic respects human rights. Naturally, this constitutional provision has not remained only a declaration of principle in our socialist society, as is demonstrated in daily practice. Also we have become participants in and consistent implementers of every international agreement that regulates the system of guarantees to enforce human rights.

Esteemed National Assembly: The socialist Hungarian legal system has developed in the past decades, in the wake of the principles and concrete provisions of the Constitution, and as an implementation of this. We have advanced significantly in this regard, especially in the past 25 years. This can be attributed primarily to the policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. In the past decades, our party always devoted special attention to the cause of constitutionality and legality, whose condition and development also depend to a great extent on whether we have at our disposal a legal system that realistically reflects and serves at a high standard the endeavors of the given era. The establishment of the socialist legal system has contributed to no small extent to the realization of our social policy and economic policy goals, and within this, to the strengthening of constitutional order and legality in our country. This latter aspect has increased the esteem for our policy and for our entire social system, not only in international public opinion, but here at home, too. [end recording]

Perhaps it is necessary to clarify what we mean when we say that legislation is constitutional. On the one hand, it means that the provisions of law are coordinated, that is, the regulations do not conflict, either in spirit or in letter with the Constitution, the laws, or the legal decrees. On the other hand, constitutionality also means that all the basic rights that affect us are written down in the Constitution. It is not some kind of hidden, low level regulation that determines our daily living conditions. Now, let us hear the minister again, who outlined in detail the tasks of the Constitutional Law Council and the fundamental issues related to its organization.

[Begin Markoja recording] On the basis of our experiences, we can state with a clear conscience that the direction of Hungarian legislation and legal enforcement generally is characterized by the observance of constitutionality and legality. However, occasional problems in this regard can be detected more than once. From this viewpoint, the increasingly wide ranging regulation of living conditions, which are becoming more and more complex and differentiated, contains many possibilities for error.

Similar problems also emerge regarding legal directives, whose significance has increased in the past years, among other things because of a good number of legal regulations of (?limiting) nature. It must be said with regret that we do not always detect these errors and we do not detect them early enough. This is often why there is no necessary or rapid intervention. We must also admit that more than once the relevant state organs that detected the shortcomings failed to take action with the necessary firmness and resolution so as to create harmony among the various elements of the legal system and consistently enforce the requirements of constitutionality and legality. For all these reasons, it has become necessary for us to further develop the state and legal guarantees for the defense of constitutionality already established in our legal system. This has justified the National Assembly's order to create a new independent organ, the Constitutional Law Council, to promote the enforcement of constitutionality.

According to the Constitution, the Constitutional Law Council will supervise the constitutionality of legal regulations and legal directives. Thus the proposal in broad outlines determines the duties of the Constitutional Law Council so that the body can participate in the defense of the constitutional order of society and in ensuring the constitutionality of legal regulations and legal directives. Second, the proposal also lists legal regulations, detailing those legal directives that the Constitutional Law Council will supervise. In connection with this, I would like to stress that we are talking about subsequent supervision here. The Constitutional Law Council will not, therefore, get directly involved in the preparation of a new legal regulation.

The establishment of the Constitutional Law Council will not affect the sphere of authority and responsibility of the bodies that prepare drafts or have legislative power, nor will it affect or alter the Ministry of Justice, which coordinates the preparation of draft legal regulations, or the authority and responsibility of this ministry. It can be expected, however, that the establishment of the Constitutional Law Council will not fail to influence the preparation of draft legal regulations.

The existence of the Constitutional Law Council in itself will prompt the bodies preparing draft legal regulations to pay even more attention than heretofore to the observance of constitutional legal requirements. It is also obvious that from what has been said so far, that the Constitutional Law Council will not deal with individual cases judged by the courts, administrative agencies, or various other bodies, nor will it deal with the occasional illegal judgments and decisions brought by these bodies. There is an extensive network for remedying such legal complaints, and within this framework individuals can turn to the relevant authority or forum of appeal.

We were of the view that in our country the main emphasis must be placed on the defense of the constitutionality and legality of the law and legal directives. For this reason, the introduction of constitutional jurisdiction regularly dealing also with private grievances would not have been advisable as an organizational solution. This is how the proposal came about to create a Constitutional Law Council which, as a specific organ chosen by the National Assembly, would function in subordination to it. The proposal, therefore, still follows the principled basis that the supreme organ for the protection of constitutionality is the National Assembly itself. Parliament, however, will perform this sphere of duty with the help of a special organ created for this purpose. This can also make more successful and effective, in this field, the directional and supervisory work of our supreme body of state authority and representation.

Concerned with what has been said above are those provisions of the bill according to which the Constitutional Law Council accounts to the National Assembly for its activity and according to which the National Assembly is also authorized to elect and recall the council and its members.

The Constitutional Law Council's decisionmaking authority, proceeding from the provision contained in the Constitution, is regulated by the bill in greater detail. This decisionmaking authority is in harmony with the decision that the Constitutional Law Council will not take over the former tasks of other organs. Its activity, therefore, is directed toward the discovery of unconstitutionality and the initiation of its cessation. For this reason the bill decrees that if the Constitutional Law Council establishes the unconstitutionality of the law or of the legal directive, then, for its cessation, it turns first of all to the organ that issues the law or the legal directive. At the same time it may suspend the implementation of the unconstitutional provision and will take measures to publish its decision in the appropriate official paper. However, by its very nature, it cannot suspend the implementation of the laws created by the National Assembly and the Presidential Council, or of the Supreme Court's directives and principled decisions.

In connection with the Supreme Court's directives, I would like to draw special attention to the fact that the Constitutional Law Council's supervisory authority does not extend to those views of the Supreme Court that are not of a principled and binding nature but which are directed toward the solution of specific problems of legal interpretation which come up in the administration of justice.

To return to the institution of suspension, its essence is that the suspended provision may not be applied until a further measure has been taken. If, however, later the suspended provision is definitively repealed by the organ authorized to do so, then the new law decreeing this also decides the fate of the determinations that may already have been taken on the basis of the provision that has proved to be unconstitutional. In a justified case, therefore, not only must the regulation that has proved to be unconstitutional be removed from the legal system, but retrospective provision must also be made for those affairs judged on the basis of the incorrect law. These provisions provided an adequate framework for the Constitutional Law Council, which is to be elected to fulfil its important mission well and for constitutionality, both in legislation and in the direction of the implementation of the law, to be fully asserted. For this reason, entrusted by the government, I request the esteemed National Assembly to be so kind as to adopt the bill. [applause] [end recording] The administrative, legal and judicial committee's amendment proposal stated that the deputies should not adopt the original bill as a unit but with several amendments, of which I would highlight one, according to which if a law is unconstitutional, its suspension is possible with the indication of a deadline. Therefore, this means that somehow they will encourage a settlement as soon as possible, and that our law and order should once again be constitutional. The deputies adopted both this amendment and the bill, so that it has been given the force of law.

Borbandi on People's Control

LD122332 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1605 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] [Announcer] Perhaps it is no exaggeration to discover an interrelation in the fact that in the working program of the National Assembly, the Constitutional Law Council and the Central People's Control Committee are placed next to each other. The increased attention focused on these two forums indicates that the National Assembly places great importance on legality; the elimination of abuses and illegal proceedings and their prevention.

On behalf of the government, Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, spoke [at the National Assembly session today] on the subject of amending the law ruling the activity of people's control.

[Begin Borbandi recording] It could be felt from the report made last year by the chairman of the People's Control Committee to the National Assembly that the organs of people's control have successfully carried out their enlarged tasks which were, in many ways, of a new type. The National Assembly noted that the work of people's control has become more comprehensive, more successful and displayed more initiative. It carried out examinations related to the living conditions of the population in greater regularity than hitherto, and it also proceeded more regularly in matters brought to light by reports and complaints made in the public interest.

The people's control, with the examination of subjects important from the point of view of economic and social developments, assisted the work of the political and state leadership. Its conclusions, on more than one occasion, served as a basis for decisions of national importance, or contributed to their many-sided preparation. Examinations by the People's Control Committee also uncovered experiences of the (?nonimplementation) of legal regulations and state measures, pointing out the causes which made implementation difficult, or those shortcomings which delayed the successful execution of decisions and which created a justified dissatisfaction in public opinion. The style of work of the people's control has also improved, while controlling became more planned and more effective. The comprehensive character of the experiences of the examinations has become more general, as has the working out of proposals, while the follow-up examinations have also become more regular and more successful. Cooperation between the people's control and other state and social organizations carrying out examinations has also improved, exchange of experiences have also become more frequent, as has the wide-ranging dissemination of these experiences.

Esteemed National Assembly, in the hardened circumstances of our social and economic development, the decisive majority of citizens know and understand that our achievements and results already accomplished can only be maintained by more and better work and by a greater effort. It is also understandable that our public opinion, primarily in these more difficult economic circumstances, fears for our socialist values and reacts sensitively if it experiences a breach in the laws, legal regulations and a looseness in discipline by the state or by citizens. It takes exception to the frequently tolerant behavior toward the occuring abuses, be these income without work, corruption, bribes, or other action which is in breach of public morals.

There are some who believe that the strengthening of the effects of the market and the appearance of the new type of enterprise forms create such an attitude and such forms of behavior. In reality, it is the weaknesses of economic operations and of control, the occasionally appearing unsatisfied demand, and the shortcomings of the service and supply of goods which make possible such phenomena, like bribes, speculation, and damage to social property, which are justifiably condemned. It is this also which makes possible those abuses which lead to, in general, extra incomes gained without work, which are, therefore, unjustified, or to other nonmaterial advantages.

It follows from what we have already said that we can overcome these harmful phenomena by an improvement, primarily, of economic operations and the supply of goods. However, we cannot underestimate the role played by legal sanctions, by the supervision of authorities (?if) these work well and are based on wide ranging social foundations. Considering, however, even this aspect, in all walks of life of society, at all levels of management and among citizens, there is a need for consistent work in the interest of strengthening order and discipline so that the attitude -- whose principal characteristics are the consciousness of "ours" -- of a feeling of responsibility of the citizen; respect and protection of socialist values, should prevail.

In this work, the People's Control Committee, because of its popular, social character, has to do even more in order that it should assist the elimination of those actions which are in breech of legal regulations. [end recording]

[Announcer] Just to remind you, since the amendment to the Constitution last year, the chairman of the Central People's Control Committee is a member of the Council of Ministers. The work of people's control is carried out on a wider social basis. Janos Borbandi, following this, spoke about the new tasks of people's control.

[Begin Borbandi recording] The bill defines, in more detail and in a more unequivocal fashion than hitherto, the tasks of controlling. A task of people's control, for example, is to inform leaders about its experiences gained during examinations, thereby assisting in the preparation of decisions, and to participate in the coordination of state controlling. As a result of the unfavorable social phenomena described earlier it is an especially singled out and particularly important timely task of people's cohtrol to provide assistance, with its investigations, to the strengthening of legality and discipline among organs of the state and of citizens; to the protection and prosperity of the national treasure, national values and the property of society; and to the uncovering of the various abuses, like incomes gained without work, corruption, bribery and other harmful phenomena.

It is also an important task of people's control to deal with reports, proposals and complaints made by citizens in the public interest and to watch with close attention the handling by other organs of signals made by the population. Among the other measures of the bill, the widening of the competence of controlling is worth singling out. In our society small industry and small retail trade have been playing a considerable role for a long time. In recent years we have made steps in various directions in order that small enterprises should better assist satisfying the requirements of the population and should help background industrial activities. We have removed limits which obstructed small industry and small commerce, and at the same time we made possible the creation of new organizational forms, like, for example, the economic work collectives, the contract operation type units in commerce.

It is a fundamental social and economic policy requirement that these new economic forms should operate within the framework supervised by the state. In the creation of an effective state supervision, the organs of people's control too, are given significant tasks. Therefore, the bill defines the area of competence of people's control in a new way by extending the latter's control over the activities of private persons, their economic associations and their commercial-type economic activities.

Esteemed National Assembly: Commissioned by the Council of Ministers, I am asking you to debate and adopt the proposed bill aimed at the amendment of the 1968 Law No 5 on people's control. I do this in the hope that the planned new measures will contribute to the further development of the work of people's control, which is successful and respected, and thereby to the realization of our economic and social objectives. [applause] [end recording]

Amendment Passes

LD122357 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI) -- The bill on the amendment of the 5th Act on People's Control of 1968 was unanimously endorsed by parliament as a whole and in detail, including the previous amendment submitted by the Administrative, Legal and Judicial Committee and the Planning and Budget Committee.

Kopeczi Presents Report

LD122330 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1605 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Here is part of the report by Minister of Culture and Education Bela Kopeczi [at today's National Assembly session]:

[Begin Kopeczi recording] The development of our economy has entered an intensive phase. The significance of foreign economic relations has increased, and international competition confronts us with new tasks. The structure of society, and together with this, the situation of the social classes and strata have changed. The further development of democracy (?appears) as a pressing requirement. Past communities have come to an end; new ones are starting to be formed. Human relations and the ways of living have changed. We must take all this into account when determining the tasks of modernization, as we must also take into account how much education and teaching today can serve, or precisely affect, the great economic-social needs and the individual aspirations.

We experience that the native language culture of a substantial proportion of young people leaving schools is weak, as is their oral and written expressive ability. Few know foreign languages thoroughly. Knowledge is low in many branches; here too, the demand and readiness to acquire independent knowledge are not satisfactory. Vocational training does not provide a wide enough base of knowledge for the young people starting work to be able to adjust adequately to the changing tasks. The unsatisfactory effectiveness of teaching is demonstrated by the fact that some of the young people are not able to find their bearings in the complex social, political conditions of the time; in the development of their personality deliberateness and exigency in ideology, attitude and lifestyle, are not asserted enough.

Humanist values such as work, voluntarily undertaken discipline, freedom paired with responsibility, respect for the community and service for it, are being pushed to the background. [end recording]

After this the minister said that the tasks of teaching and education are given, since our social targets, the requirements of democracy, and economic life which is developing increasingly, urgently demand that at the various levels a wide-ranging general and specialized education must be ensured for those taking part in instruction. This is how Dr Bela Kopeczi continued his speech:

[Begin Kopeczi recording] In the development, priority has to be guaranteed for the general school, not only because it is this which transmits the basic education that is compulsory for and attainable by everyone, but also because without an improvement in its work, development of middle and higher education is not possible either. That is why there is a need for us to create the material and personnel conditions of the general school more fully and at a higher standard of quality.

On the basis of the experiences of the professional and social debates we have arrived at the conclusion that at the middle level it is not necessary to transform the evolved structure itself for the foreseeable future. Therefore the system of gymnasium-vocational secondary school-skilled worker training must be retained. But within individual types of schools we must carry out essential changes.

We have to make the gymnasium capable both of better preparation for higher education and of this -- and this is new -- that it should provide those young people who do not engage in further study with adequate possibilities for taking part in the division of labor.

The vocational secondary school has to be made suitable for a wide professional training, but also for a preparatory activity that encourages higher education. To this are linked fundamental social interests also, since the majority of the children of manual workers study in the vocational secondary schools. Also in the interest of social mobility it has to be assured that this type of school should assist further education more effectively than hitherto. This is served by the expansion of the teaching of general knowledge subjects in the first two classes of the vocational secondary school.

We are of the view that secondary education must also assume a role in fulfilling the economy's demand for technicians. Experience shows that in the state education system itself it is not possible to realize, or to realize to the full extent, training for specific job spheres. School is able to contribute in a really modern way to the development of the economy if it makes young people capable, in the possession of an adequate general education and a wide-ranging professional qualification, of adapting to the new conditions also in the form of job changing, retraining or further training.

As for practical training, it may be carried out more successfully in the plants. This division of labor naturally requires closer cooperation between the schools and the economic units, and we have to work out and guarantee jointly their content, methodological, material and personal conditions jointly.

The key issue of the realization of the developmental program is whether there will be a sufficient number of adequately qualified teachers. From the viewpoint of selection and supply of teachers, the improving of living and working conditions, and a greater material and moral recognition, are fundamental. The teaching career must be lifted out of the category of the lowest paid intellectual profession.

In higher education we consider our main task to be the transformation of the content structure of teaching and the raising of its standard. Our objective is to train experts who, as white collar workers, are able to perform their function of directing, creating and transmitting culture, and forming public opinion. So there is a need even within higher education to create more possibilities for the teaching of general social and natural science, both within the framework of general and professional subjects. Bearing in mind the trends of the development of science, and adapting to the needs of society, we wish to make more flexible the system of higher education. In given professions we will determine grades and levels in order that in this way one should be able, in 2-3 years, to leave university with one's studies completed and after a time, after practical work, to recommence studies if one wishes.

We propose that students should be able to choose their subjects more freely and those who wish could continue them simultaneously in institutions of different types. At the same time we would like to ensure that students should have more time for self-education. We must develop within higher education the democratic forms and mechanisms. And within these it must be assured that teachers and students should be able to express their opinions in a wide range and a competent manner, and assert their interests. We want to increase the independence of institutions and to remove the bureaucratic obstacles to this. [end recording]

Sarlos on Education

LD132047 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1615 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Parliament has continued its work today. Maybe you watched our report yesterday, or you may have read in the papers, that the topic for discussion today would again be the development program of public and tertiary education.

It is clear from conversations in the corridors that the delegates' thoughts kept returning to the teachers.

Today we cannot even count the number of different demands that education has to satisfy. In the past this problem was resolved by creating different types of schools. Istvan Sarlos member of the MSZMP Politburo and deputy premier, now outlines a different kind of endeavor:

[Begin Sarlos recording] Our intention is to bring closer to each other the curricula of various forms of schools. This way the education being pursued is, at the same time, also a preparation for stepping higher, or later on, a modification in career. This purpose will be served by the teaching of a group of specialized subjects, the early start in language teaching, the expansion of the range of the facultative system, and by bringing the general knowledge content of grammar schools [gymnasium] and secondary educational colleges closer to each other. At the same time as setting the goals, we also want to ensure that the necessary requirements exist, with school buildings that are modern, close to the homes of the pupils, and that can be reached easily; also with good school books, with curricula that if possible are valid for a long time, and with educational materials that can be obtained and used easily.

I would also like to devote some time to small villages. The name "small village" [apro falu] is a distinction that refers to the size of the settlement. But this must not represent discrimination of the abilities and rights of people living at these settlements in relation to others. And, since they have equal rights and equal rank compared to everyone, sooner or later the modern primary education, which enables them to pursue their studies and to develop their potential further on an equal basis, has to be provided for the children of small villages, as well.

Dissatisfaction over the supply of schoolbooks in our country is justified. They change often, occasionally they reach the pupils late, and sometimes their standard represents the standard of the already educated, and not of the pupils who need them. The feasible way to change is to ensure a greater role for practicing teachers, in collating and judging the curricular and educational methods of schools. This could also facilitate an increase in the range of schoolbooks available.

An important task of the educational process is to lay the ideological foundations. Assuming this responsibility is not easy. The socialist-humanist commitment and way of thinking cannot be learned parrot-fashion. The causes that determine our development and the scientific nature of social development have to be made to be understood. This is the aim at all levels of education and of the teaching of all subjects. In order to achieve this good, honest and open relationship between pupils, teachers, and parents, occasionally debates and the collision of wrong and correct views are needed. [end recording]

Istvan Sarlos also says that teachers are constantly having to make decisions. They have to decide what kind of a world they should show to the children. Should it be the kind of world that we would like to achieve, or a world, where the children will clearly see that there are many faults in the lives of adults? And to find the right compromise between the two, so that the children can also feel, that despite all faults, the world is still making progress, I think this is a very difficult task. Istvan Sarlos, who spoke on behalf of both the Central Committee and the government, stressed that all types of schools have their own independent role, even training at individual types of schools is linked to training at other types of schools. This is how he pursued this line of thought:

[Begin Sarlos recording] This basic principle is already realized in our days. We are increasing the importance of grammar school education by introducing measures that make it possible for pupils to start independent work activity just after the final exams, or in other cases shortly after additional training. Last year all of our secondary schools received computers. The appearance of this new technology makes it possible for children not only to run these machines but to take part in working out the educational programs.

The reestablishment of technikums [professional secondary schools] is an important step in the development of our system of educational establishments. Its aim is to train workers for production and services who are educated for doing or organizing whole work processes and are able to direct smaller units.

Another significant endeavor is to unify training in the first 2 years of vocational secondary schools and technikums, because all pupils will thus benefit from general education of a high standard.

We want to devote greater attention to training skilled workers. In this respect the main change will be that in high-level skilled works trainees will get more general training -- actually, their education will be more like that of the secondary schools. The contact between places of work and training schools will be closer. Therefore young people will be able to get acquainted with their future places of work in time. The place of work will get a chance to help out with a kind of specialist training which conforms to its needs.

After a thorough analysis of the situation we came to the conclusion that a renewal in higher education is also needed. We aim mainly at increasing independent activity and decisionmaking of teachers as well as students. In this spirit we will increase the number of optional subjects and open the opportunity to visit different faculties, obviously for those who want to learn more about professions other than their own.

The internal democracy of the higher educational establishment will be increased, students will have more say in deciding welfare matters and organizational questions as well as in evaluating educational methods. We shall make stricter the requirements connected with language learning, and we shall extend the research opportunities of the establishments. Teachers of higher educational institutions will have the opportunity to take part in an organized way in the social debates concerning their field.

We wish to ease the adaptation of students by permitting them to take breaks during their learning and by giving them the opportunity to take part in local and national public life outside the sphere of the university. At the same time we shall increase learning requirements, we shall make the standards of promotion stricter. We want to see that degrees are achieved only by hard work. [end recording]

If we think hard about what we have just heard, all this demonstrates that there is hardly an issue in education where the teacher can be ignored. The teacher has a huge role, and the problems that make their lives harder, and about which we hear repeatedly, have almost become cliches by now. Definitely crucial, therefore, is how much attention the government pays to the problems of teachers.

[Begin Sarlos recording] It seems natural for me to stress here and now, that the government is aware of the problems of teachers, and it is the government's intention to gradually take the steps necessary to solve these. Finally, I confirm again that the government, in line with the policies of the party, will use significant methods in the future as well, for the purpose of developing the Hungarian education system, modernizing curricula, and for refining teaching techniques.

Let us have faith in schools supported by the whole society in fulfilling increasingly their function to educate the people. Let us be confident that school leavers will have their knowledge to stand their ground, with their ability, their commitment to socialism, and their talent for novelties; and that they will initiate the continuous renewal of the economy, of culture and of social coexistence.

I agree with the ideas outlined in the ministerial report, and on behalf of the Central Committee and of the government I propose that they be accepted. [applause] [end recording]

Adopts Education Program

LD132252 Budapest MTI in English 1811 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest April 13 (MTI) -- The development programme of public and higher education was unanimously approved by members of parliament during the spring session of the Hungarian National Assembly in Budapest Friday.

Responding to the deputies' contributions before the vote, Minister of Culture and Education Bela Kopeczi stated that an education act bill is being drafted and will be introduced in parliament in the first half of next year.

On the recommendation of the Patriotic People's Front's National Presidium, parliament elected the chairman, secretary and members of the Council of Constitutional Law. The two-day meeting of the National Assembly was then concluded.

Law Council Officials Named

AU161339 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] The Presidium of the PPF National Council proposed to elect from among the National Assembly deputies Dr Rexso Bognar, academician, university professor, and head of a faculty of the Lajos Kossuth University of Sciences in Debrecen, as chairman of the Constitutional Law Council [Alkotmanyjogi Tanacs]. As council secretary it proposed Dr Edit Roder, deputy chairman of the National Lawyers Council, and as the council members it proposed also from among the deputies: Istvan Avar, actor at the Katona Jozsef Theater; Mrs Dr Bela Csendes, director of the Ady Endre General School in Budapest's 20th district; Dr Janos Eleki, general secretary of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives; Jeno Fock, retired chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Hungarian Scientific and Technical Association; Karoly Herczeg, general secretary of the Iron, Metal, and Electric Power Industry Workers Trade Union; Istvan Huszar, general director of the MSZMP Central Committee's Institute of Social Sciences;Mrs Antal Medvetzky, lecturer at the Pollack Mihaly Technical College; and Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest City Council. Also proposed for election as members of the council from among other public officials were: Dr Gyorgy Gelert, retired deputy chairman of the Supreme Court; Geza Kilenyi, doctor of political and legal sciences and deputy director of the Political Management and Organization Institute; Dr Istvan Kovacs, academician and director of the Institute of Political and Legal Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Science; Laszlo Nagy, doctor of political and legal sciences and general secretary of the Hungarian Lawyers Association; and Dr Imre Takacs, university professor at the Eotvos Lorant University and director of the university's Political Science Institute.

The proposal, presented by Antal Apro, was adopted unanimously by the National Assembly, and it elected the Constitutional Law Council.

GENERAL SIWICKI AWARDED MEDAL IN MOSCOW

LD171209 Warsaw PAP in English 1102 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow 16 April -- Following a decree by the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet Presidium. Poland's minister of national defence, General of the Army Florian Siwicki, was awarded the Lenin Medal for his merits in the common struggle in the years of World War Two, and a great personal contribution to the consolidation of brotherhood-in-arms between the Soviet and Polish Armed Forces in the post-war period.

The decree was signed by Chairman of the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet Presidium Konstantin Chernenko, and Presidium Secretary T. Menteshashvili.

FRG PARTY GROUP VISITING FOR TALKS WITH SD

Talks Previewed

LD160842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Janusz Kuczkowski report from Bonn]

[Text] At the invitation of Jan Pawel Fajecki, chairman of the SD Sejm Deputies Club, Wolfgang Mischnick, the chairman of the FRG Free Democratic Party [FDP] parliamentary group arrives in Poland today on a 4-day official visit.

This is the first visit in 3 years by a representative of a coalition party of the FRG. He is accompanied by Josef Ertl, former federal minister of agriculture, and Torsten Wolfgramm, organization secretary of the parliamentary FDP. The FDP maintains traditional close contacts with the SD, which is manifested by an agreement on cooperation of small and medium enterprises signed several years ago.

It is emphasized in the Bonn headquarters of the FDP that Wolfgang Mischnick will have talks in Warsaw on political and economic issues with leading representatives of the Polish government and party, parliamentary and church circles.

Meets Sejm, SD Leaders

LD171203 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, 16 April -- A delegation of parliamentary faction of the Free Democrats (FDP) headed by chairman of the faction in the Bundestag - Wolfgang Mischnick is on a visit to Poland at the invitation of the Deputies' Club of the Democratic Party SD.

The Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa received the delegation on 16 April and briefed them on Sejm activities in recent time aimed at stabilization of the country's situation. There was an exchange of views on bilateral Poland-FRG relations. Deputy Sejm Speaker Piotr Stefanski and Chairman of Democratic Party (SD) Deputies' Club Jan Fajecki attended the meeting.

This evening the FDP delegation met with the SD Deputies' Club Presidium in the Sejm. The purpose of the visit is to discuss prospects for the development of party and parliamentary contacts between the SD and FDP.

Mischnick Meets Olszowski

LD171838 Hamburg DPA in German 1706 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Apr (DPA) -- The chairman of the FDP parliamentary group, Wolfgang Mischnick, met with Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski for a talk lasting over an hour in Warsaw today. It was learned from those close to him that they had agreed that some result must be achieved in the disarmament field, especially regarding chemical weapons. Following the talk, which Mischnick described as very friendly, he reported that Poland was prepared to overcome the present difficult and critical phase.

Mischnick has been in Poland with an FDP delegation since yesterday. Tomorrow he will have a meeting with the head of party and government, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH ANGOLAN DELEGATION ISSUED

AU170750 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Apr 84 p 2

["Joint communique" issued in Warsaw on 12 April on the 9-12 April official visit by the party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Angola]

[Text] A party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Angola led by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, stayed in Poland on an official visit of friendship on 9-12 April 1984 at the invitation of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the supreme state authorites of the PPR.

During its visit to Poland the Angolan delegation placed a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw, toured the former death camp in Oswiecim [Auschwitz], and visited Krakow where it studied historical monuments. The delegation attended a meeting with party-social aktivs of the Lenin Foundry in Nowa Huta, during which Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the PPR, and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, made speeches.

In recognition of his outstanding services in promoting the Polish-Angolan relations and friendly cooperation, the State Council of the PPR awarded the Great Ribbon of the Order of Merit of the PPR to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party.

During the visit of the Angolan delegation W. Jaruzelski and J.E. dos Santos exchanged information on the development of the situation in the two friendly countries and discussed the present state and prospects of cooperation between the PZPR and the MPLA-Labor Party and between the PPR and the People's Republic of Angola. They also exchanged views on the international issues interesting the two sides.

The official talks between the party-state delegations of the PPR and the People's Republic of Angola were attended on the Polish side by:

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the PPR; Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade; and Roman Czyzycki, ambassador of the PPR in the People's Republic in Angola.

On the Angolan side the talks were attended by: Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and Central Committee secretary for foreign relations; Paulo Teixeira Jorge, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of foreign affairs; Ismael Gaspar Martins, minister of foreign trade; Carlos Antonio Fernandes, secretary of state for cooperation; and Mario Sotto Mayor Pizarro, deputy governor of Angolan National Bank.

The two sides positively evaluated the high level of their mutual cooperation, which has been achieved as a result of implementing the decisions made during the previous mutual visits at the highest level and other regular party and state contacts. The sides agreed that their cooperation is capable of further development.

The sides agreed that efforts to intensify bilateral relations and cooperation in all basic spheres constitute a crucial factor in strengthening the socialist achievements in the socioeconomic development of Poland and Angola and that progress in this regard will constitute a contribution toward consolidating the forces of socialism, progress, and peace in the world.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the friendship and cooperation between Poland and Angola and between their peoples, parties, and states continue to develop favorably in the spirit of jointly adopted declarations, accords, and agreements. Political, economic, and cultural-scientific cooperation is a particular expression of that.

The sides decided that the PZPR and the MPLA-Labor Party will continue to strengthen their bilateral relations in order to promote a mutually advantageous exchanges of practical knowledge in constructing and strengthening socialism and in order to consult on current international issues. The sides adopted yet another periodical program for cooperation between the PZPR and the MPLA-Labor Party and decided to continue to support contacts between Polish and Angolan social organizations.

During their talks the sides extensively discussed the possibilities for and lines of cooperation between the two states and expressed the conviction that the accords signed during the visit create favorable conditions for further developing comprehensive cooperation.

during their talks the sides exchanged views on the current issues interesting them and noted that they were in full agreement in their evaluation of and positions on the issues in question.

The Angolan side stressed the enormous threat to the peace, security, and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola created by the destabilizing activities promoted by imperialism and the internal counterrevolutionary forces. The Angolan side supplied detailed information about the ever continuing aggressive activities of the racist regime of Pretoria inorder to destabilize the frontline states, especially Angola, and drew attention to the fact that a part of Angola was accupied by South African troops, despite the world condemnation of this occupation. It also supplied detailed information about the efforts of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola to strengthen its sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as to create the necessary conditions for implementing the Security Council Resolution No 435 on Namibia and on providing favorable conditions for the peace, security, and economic indepedence of the countries in the region.

The Angolan side also supplied the Polish side with explanations regarding the diplomatic measures taken to achieve a military separation from and the complete withdrawal of the South African troops from Angolan territory and to ensure that South Africa ceases to support the puppet bands trained, armed, and supplied by the racist regime of Pretoria.

The Angolan side expressed its gratitude to the PPR and the other countries of the socialist community for the assistance they have always given to the People's Republic of Angola and for their internationalist solidarity, which has made it possible to oppose racist and imperialist aggression and to curb the militancy of the counterrevolutionary groups paid for by Pretoria.

The Polish side expressed its concern for the continuing threats to the peace, political stability, social progress, and economic independence of the states in the southern region of Africa and stressed that the Polish people, who are faithful to the principles of proletarian internationalism, will continue to give comprehensive support to the efforts of the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan Government to defend and consolidate the achievements of the Angolan revolution.

The Polish side acquainted the Angolan delegation with activities aimed at implementing the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and reported on the progress in internal stabilization and in developing a broad front of national agreement embracing all the patriotic and progressive forces in favor of socialist construction. It also presented the main lines of the present program for socioeconomic reforms, which have been given new incentives by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates.

The Polish side described the external determining factors in socialist building in Poland and stressed the threats to the Polish people's peaceful labors -- threats resulting from the confrontation policy of the main forces of imperialism.

The Angolan side stressed its complete solidarity with the measures taken by the PZPR and the PPR Government in order to stem counterrevolution and the destabilizing activities inspired from abroad.

Despite the geographical distance separating the two countries, the People's Republic of Angola continues to carefully watch the Polish people's struggle to strengthen socialism. The People's Republic of Angola is learning valuable lessons from that struggle.

The two sides expressed their particular concern over the fact that the increasing aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism and its allies in helping to increase international tension and agreed that it is urgently necessary to take suitable measures in order to avoid confrontation and war and to stimulate efforts in favor of detente, of respect of sovereignty and national independence, and of preserving peace and international security. Condemning the policy of confrontation, the two sides resolutely reject the use of force or the threat to use it, interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and the intensified arms race because they are the main reasons for deteriorating international relations.

The two sides decisively condemned the militaristic policy of the U.S. Administration and strongly stressed the seriousness of the situation created by the deployment of new nuclear missiles in some West European countries. The cold war and revisionist forces in the FRG, which continue to seek to change the balance of power and the postwar territorial-political order in Europe, have special hopes for that deployment. That is a threat to peace and security in Europe.

The sides agreed that it is urgently necessary to take measures aimed at halting the production of nuclear weapons, at reducing their storage, at banning the use of nuclear weapons, at reducing their storage, at banning the use of nuclear weapons and the production of new systems of mass annihilation weapons, at curbing the expenditures on nuclear armaments, and at forbidding the deployment of nuclear weapons on the ocean beds and in space.

The sides stressed the great significance and topicality of the proposals submitted by the USSR and o ther socialist countires with a view to halting the arms race and reducing armaments in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

They expressed their concern over the Reagan administration's negative stand, which had made it impossible to continue the Geneva negotiations on curbing nuclear armaments in Europe and had increased the danger of a nuclear conflict with catastrophic results for all mankind.

The two sides expressed their concern over the aggravation of regional conflicts, especially in the western part of the Indian Ocean, in northern Africa, and the Horn of Africa and over the fact that the United States and its allies continue to extend confrontation policy to the continent of Africa.

As for the situation in the south of Africa, the two sides demanded that the illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa, which uses Namibian territory as a base for aggression against the African countries in the region, should unconditionally cease at once. The two sides also stressed their support for and solidarity with the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], which is the only legal representative of the Namibian people, and came out in favor of urgent international necessary measures to implement Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council and thus to guarantee an independent Namibia under the auspices of the United Nations.

In that context the two sides resolutely condemned the policy of apartheid pursued by South Africa and stressed their solidarity with the African National Congress, praising its historic role in the struggle for the rights of the black majority in South Africa. That struggle goes hand in hand with the struggle for the complete liberation of the continent of Africa and is an element of struggle of all the forces of progress.

Profoundly concerned over the dangerous situation in the Middle East as a result of the increased U.S. support for Israel's policy of aggression and expansionism, the two sides confirmed their conviction that lasting peace, equitable, and complete peace in the Middle East will be achieved only if Israel withdraws from the occupied Arab territories, if the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to their own independent state is implemented, and if the brutal aggression in Lebanon's internal affairs ceases.

The two sides came out in favor of an international conference to solve the Middle East conflict. The conference would be attended by all the sides concerned, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

As for the situation in Southeast Asia, the two sides came out in favor of continued efforts to create conditions for comprehensively and permanently solving the problems of the region. They expressed support for the peace initiatives made in that regard by the SRV, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The two sides also restated their support for the initiatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to set up relations of trust and equal cooperation among the countries in the region.

Evaluating the situation in Latin America, the two sides condemned the brutal U.S. aggression against Grenada and all forms of interference in the internal affairs of the countries in the Caribbean region and in Latin America. They expressed their deepest concern over the aggravated situation in those regions because of the U.S. policy of interference and provocation toward Cuba, Nicaragua, and the Salvadoran national liberation movement.

The sides came out in favor of transforming international ecomonic relations on equitable and democratic principles and in favor of instituting a new international order.

They stressed the great importance of building the climate of trust in international economic relations and underlined the need for creating the necessary concrete measures to be worked out under the auspices of the United Nations and coordinated by states and of initiating a conference for worldwide negotiations.

The sides noted with satisfaction the increasing participation of the nonaligned countries in the efforts of the international community directed against the policy of confrontation pursued by some states and in the efforts to solve crisis situations. They stressed the positive role of the Organization of African Unity in eliminating regional conflicts.

The PPR and the People's Republic of Angola declared themselves for strengthening the role of the United Nations as a particularly important forum for solving international problems and for increasing the authority of the United Nations in order to implement adopted decisions.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of his visit to Poland and his gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality given to him and his delegation. He invited Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, to pay an official state visit of friendship to Angola. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

POTENTIAL FOR BROADER, LONG-TERM TRADE WITH PRC

AU171228 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Apr 84 p 4

[Article signed "(TAB)": "The PRC -- an Attractive Economic Partner"]

[Text] The last pages of the BEIJING REVIEW, a political-economic weekly published in Beijing, have for some time been completely devoted to trade advertisements. Chinese enterprises offer a wide range of goods on these pages ranging from those superb Chinese table tennis paddles, through their textile industry products or footwear, to musical equipment. However, even these advertisements are hardly even a modest presentation of the potential that trade with this country holds.

This potential has recently been confirmed by Polish traders who are indicating there will be a successful long-term trade development and closer economic contacts with the PRC. These are connected with the rapid growth of industrial production in China as well as this country's modernization of many branches of the economy. Thanks to this, Chinese contacts with other countries are constantly increasing -- from 1978-82 the PRC's trade with the rest of the world almost doubled from $20.6 billion to $38.8 billion.

Poland also participated in these trade contacts. In 1983, the value of all the exports-imports transactions with China, including credit and convertible transactions, reached 570 million Swiss francs -- the currency with which we have traditionally been paying the PRC.

From China we import production materials, raw materials, market goods, and agricultural as well as food products. The latter group plays a particular role among the goods that we import, which consist mainly of rice, tea, meat, oily seeds, and spices. It is also worth adding at this point that we also received another "meat credit" from China this year for 10 million francs. In past years our market was, in total, supplied with deliveries of 70,000 metric tons of Chinese pork. Payment for this was deferred for 10 years, and we will pay for the deliveries we receive this year in the space of the next 5 years.

We sell the following to China: metallurgical goods, chemical raw materials, mining machines and equipment, machine tools, textile machines, motor cars (Polonez and FSO brands), spare parts, and other goods.

The attractive nature of trade with China and broader economic contact with this country has recently increased in connection with the renewed investment revival that has been noted there. The PRC is today putting emphasis on the development of its extraction industry, as well as its power industry, its transportation, and its widely conceived infrastructure. The chances for the export of our individual pieces of equipment and machines have also increased, as have those for the export of complete sets of our machines, our know-how [last two words in English], complete installations, and our technology. It has been assessed that the best opportunities for Polish-Chinese cooperation in this area lie mainly in the shipbuilding industry, the motor car industry, and the light, food, timber processing, and mining industries.

An important element for the intensification of contacts between Poland and China was the complex visit of Tadeusz Nestorowicz, PPR foreign trade minister, to Beijing, which took place in Beijing on the threshold of 1983/84 and was the first visit for many years. As a result of this visit, Mrs Chen Muhua, minister for economic relations with foreign countries and of foreign trade in the PRC Government, has been invited to visit Poland.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION

LD171828 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has examined the sociopolitical situation in Poland and has formulated tasks arising therefrom for party organizations and echelons. In particular, economic processes and their influence on conditions of working people have been discussed. The National Conference of Delegates has stressed that in the implementation of the idea of the Ninth Congress, it is necessary to consolidate patriotic forces of the nation. The PZPR in cooperation with fraternal parties, the ZSL [United Peasants' Party] and the SD [Democratic Party], associations of lay Christians and Catholics and social organizations, is implementing in everyday practice the political program of accord and struggle and socialist reforms. Also in this spirit, the Politburo has stressed, Poland will be celebrating the Feast of Labor 1 May. Referring to the struggle for the national and social liberation and traditions of the revolution and the workers' movement and to history and the present, the marches, rallies, and soirees ought to become a demonstration of proletarian internationalism, defending peace, fraternity, and social justice.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has assessed the course and results of the official friendship visit in Poland of the party and government delegation of the Angolan People's Republic headed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the People's Movement of Liberation of Angola of the Labor Party and president of the Angolan People's Republic. The Politburo has stated that the party and government visit of the Angolan delegation has been an important event in Polish-Angolan relations, and its results will serve their further development.

COMBATING SOCIAL ILLS: ABSENTEEISM, ALCOHOLISM

AU171220 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14/15 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 13 April there was a meeting of the Government Presidium.

The Government Presidium acquainted itself with the government's assessment of the introduction and application of three laws on combating social pathology.

During the 8 months of the existence of the 1983 new law concerning conduct in cases involving minors, a unified network of family courts has been set up. Out of the total number of 15,179 cases involving minors which reached the courts during this period, new corrective measures were decreed in relation to 346 cases. These measures most frequently involved placing the subject in an institution or organization dealing with vocational training, or referring him to a supervised work center. The courts have also placed the parents of minors under an obligation to improve their children's social and living conditions, and to make good the damage caused by them. However, the possibility of informing the parents' employer about their child's corruption was only used in a sporadic number of cases.

It was noted that the number of cases involving corruption is relatively small. This means that social organizations, supervised institutions, and especially schools, are still making little use of the possibilities given by the law. Social organizations do not send representatives to appear in court. The shortage of personnel for family courts and of candidates for the post of superintendent in institutions is causing great difficulties.

The Government Presidium approved organizational decisions on how to improve jurisdiction involving minors. The need to apply on a wide scale the powers entrusted to social institutions and organizations to combat juvenile delinquency was stressed.

In accordance with the 26 October 1982 law on conduct toward persons who avoid work, the names of 53,196 males aged 18 to 45 who had not worked or studied for at least 3 months had been recorded by the end of 1983. Job placement offices referred 44,399 persons for employment, of whom 31, 671 commenced employment and continue at this employment. Some 2,956 persons were found to be not working for justified reasons. This involved persons who were ill, hospitalized, in penal institutions, in part-time work, or awaiting therapy to cure habits. Some 2,996 citizens were put on the list of those who stubbornly refuse to work. These avoid work for socially unjustified reasons or maintain themselves from undisclosed sources. The Presidium also acquainted itself with a report on community work. Work of this type was carried out in 31 voivodships this January, involving 760 persons on the list of those who stubbonrly refuse to work.

The Government Presidium recognized that the law on conduct toward persons refusing to work is being applied correctly. It was recommended that persons on the list of those refusing to work should be referred to a particular place of employment on an individual basis and not in groups, so that they may have the right conditions to properly adapt themselves to employment.

The minister of labor, wages, and social services was placed under an obligation to make use of the conclusions voiced during the National Conference of PZPR delegates and referring to increased disciplinary measures toward persons who avoid work, which he is to do within the framework of the appropriate existing legal regulations.

Next, the Presidium acquainted itself with a report on the functioning of the law on sober upbringing and on combating alcoholism. This law was introduced on 12 May last year. Since then, the state and economic administration, as well as social organizations, have performed their legal and organizational duties. The purpose of these is to bring about a change in the habits of our society, which can only be achieved over many years. An essential condition for this is the firm and consistent curing of habits.

Right now, the rise in the illegal production of liquor at a time when liquor sales are restricted is causing particular concer. The recorded level of liquor consumption in 1983 fell from 8.4 liters to 6.3 liters per person compared to 1980. But the ban on liquor consumption at work is still not fully respected.

In 1983, over 21,000 drunken persons were apprehended inside work places, almost 16,000 were refused admission to their work place, and 5,000 people were caught trying to smuggle liquor into their work places. These figures are considerably higher than in preceding years. The violation of the duty to be sober is too often punished very mildy, with the lowest penalties. Such practice distorts the regulations to sharpen discipline

The number of road accidents caused by drunken drivers and pedestrians has also seriously risen. Almost 1,000 persons were found guilty of breaking the alchol law, and 1,391 persons were referred for compulsory treatment.

An influx of Z5 billion from the anti-alcohol fund is expected this year. This money is to be used for extending and modernizing medical establishments, training medical personnel, organizaing teetotal clubs, helping families, and promoting anti-liquor activity and publicity.

The Government Presidium approved conclusions aimed at guaranteeing the consistent implementation of those actions which have already been started.

In accordance with the law, legal, organizational, and medical measures to combat alcholism will be resolutely applied. Educational efforts to improve alcohol consumption will be continued.

CHURCH-STATE SEMINAR FINDS 'COMMON INTERESTS'

LD180645 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] A profound analysis of the dialogue between the church and the state in the 40 years of People's Poland has been presented at a 2-day seminar in Warsaw. The seminar has just come to an end. Its subject was "Religions and Churches in Socialist Poland" and it was organized by the commission for moral rebirth and social education of citizens of the national council of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth]. Attention was drawn to the common interests of the state and the church in moral issues, the protection of national existence and the upbringing of the young generation.

MILITIA SHOOTING IN LUBRZA UNDER INVESTIGATION

LD171551 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Last Saturday, 14 April, in Lubrza, late in the evening, a tragic event occurred. As a result of the use of arms by a Civic Militia [MO] official, Stanislaw A., an inhabitant of Lubrzra, was fatally wounded. The circumstances in which arms were used are the subject of an intensive and penetrating investigation carried out by the voivodship prosecutor in Zielona Gora.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO CHERNENKO ON ELECTION

AU120714 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Telegram from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the ocialist Republic of Romania, to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on his election as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] On your election to the high position of chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, I take special pleasure in extending cordial congratulations, best wishes, and warm greetings of friendship on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and on my own behalf.

We attach particular importance to constantly developing relations between our parties, countries, and peoples. I want to express the conviction that in the future, Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and close cooperation will even further expand and intensify in the interests of our countries' peoples and of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

I want to take this opportunity to wish the communists and all working people in the Soviet Union new achievements in the overall work of building socialism and communism in your country, in the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament, and for security and international cooperation.

Under the current grave circumstances of the international situation, it is more necessary than ever to constantly strengthen Romanian-Soviet cooperation in all areas, and to broadly develop cooperation with the other socialist countries in the struggle to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament in order to ensure peace and security throughout the world.

Once again, dear Comrade Chernenko, I want to extend warmest wishes for success and express the conviction that we will jointly act to give a new impetus to constantly strengthening and developing friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples.

With communist greetings, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the socialist Republic of Romania.

DASCALESCU GREETS TIKHONOV ON REAPPOINTMENT

AU121746 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1723 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/4/1984 -- Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, sent a telegram to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on his reappointment to that office, whereby, on behalf of Romania's Government and on his own behalf, he conveys the latter warmest congratulations and wishes of success in that responsible activity. The conviction is expressed in the telegram that the relations of close friendship and manysided collaboration between Romania and the USSR will develop more and more in the future, to the advantage of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

BOLIVIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

Meet With Pungan

AU161731 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1701 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/4/1984 -- Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview on April 16 with a Bolivian parliamentary delegation, made up of Julio Garret Ayllon, president of the Bolivian Senate, and Mario Ralon Anaya, senator, now on a visit to Romania.

Questions were approached regarding the possibilities to develop Romanian-Bolivian relations of economic cooperation, as well as bilateral goods exchanges on mutually advantageous bases. The same day, the Bolivian parliamentarians had an interview with executives of the Mining Ministry.

Received by Andrei

AU171835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1654 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/4/1984 -- On April 17, Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei had an interview with Julio Garret Ayllon, president of the Senate of the Republic of Bolivia, and Mario Ralon Anaya, senator, who are paying a visit to Romania. Aspects were approached of the further expansion and diversification of Romanian-Bolivian relations in various domains of mutual interest, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and security the world over. Opinions were also exchanged on questions of the international life.

BRAZILIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION IN BUCHAREST

AU161827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGREPRES 16/4/1984 -- Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received a Brazilian economic delegation including Eliezer Batista, president of "Companhia Vale do Rio Doce", Shigeaki Ueki, president of "Petroleo Brasileiro", and Murillo Mendes, president of Mendes Junior, who are paying a visit to Romania.

Aspects were approached on the occasion concerning the Romanian-Brazilian economic relations and the possibilities of developing and diversifying trade and cooperation between the Brazilian firms the guests are representing and Romanian foreign trade enterprises. The same day, talks started between the Brazilian delegation and the Romanian delegation, led by Nicolae Andrei, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Meets Oprea, Avram

AU171833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1653 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/4/1984 -- Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received a Brazilian economic delegation, made up of Eliezer Batista, president of "Companhia Vale Do Rio Doce" Shigeaki Ueki, president of "Petroleo Brasiliero", and Murillo Mendes, president of the "Mendes Junior" company, now on a visit to Romania. The delegation was also received by Ioan Avram, Romanian deputy prime minister. During the interviews, possibilities were assessed to expand and diversify cooperation between relevant Romanian enterprises and Brazilian companies, and the joint wish was expressed to step up bilateral commercial exchanges.

U.S. CRITICISM OF UNCTAD SECRETARIAT DENOUNCED

LD171322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1131 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva, April 17 (TANJUG) -- The United States' memorandum expressing dissatisfaction with the activities of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) presented to the North-South committee late in March is aimed against UNCTAD's present role and the methods of work employed by its secretariat.

Sources close to delegations here see the move as a continuation of the Reagan administration's policy to "degrade" the activities of those international organizations which the West considers do not take sufficient account of its stands as a minority group. Before UNCTAD, the target of U.S. attacks was the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Sources here note that the United States is not alone in criticizing UNCTAD's shortcomings and the methods of its work. Members of the Group of 77 have also made remarks as to the UNCTAD Secretariat's lack of efficiency. On the other hand, sources among the nonaligned and developing countries' delegations consider that political resistance should be organized to counter U.S. attacks against UNCTAD if it is found that they are aimed at suppressing multilateralism and prompting bilateralism in international economic cooperation. These circles also note that the United States and other Western countries, along with obstructing the reaching of agreement with the Third World in the framework of UNCTAD, are also manifesting mounting aggressiveness in their attempts to strengthen the dominant role of those international economic, trade and financial-monetary forums in which they hold commanding positions, namely GATT, the World Bank and the IMF.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SOVIET COUNTERPARTS

Spiljak Greets Chernenko

LD121302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0748 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Mika Spiljak has sent a telegram of cordial greetings and wishes for success in work to Konstantin Chernenko on the occasion of hiselection to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Among other things, the telegram emphasizes the friendly, stable, and comprehensive relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, as well as the significance of continuing to develop mutually advantageous cooperation on jointly affirmed principles, which are an expression of the (?joint) interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and contribute to peace, equitable international cooperation, socialism, and progress in the world.

Planinc Felicitates Tikhonov

LD121308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the Federal Executive Council and in her personal capacity, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov on the occasion of his reelection to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, offering cordial greetings and best wishes in his work in this responsible position. The message also expresses the belief that the friendly relations and all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union will be promoted and strengthened in the interests of both countries and of peace, socialism, and progress in the world.

Mojsov Congratulates Gromyko

LD132248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0933 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Andrey Gromyko, on the occasion of his reelection as first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the USSR. In the telegram, Lazar Mojsov expressed "the conviction that relations of friendship and of comprehensive cooperation based on an equal footing will continue to develop successfully in the interest of the preservation of peace, strengthening of international cooperation, understanding, and progress in the world."

GRLICKOV ADDRESSES MEDITERRANEAN MEETING 14 APR

AU170912 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1146 GMT 14 Apr 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 14 (TANJUG) -- Greeting participants in the preparatory meeting of the Mediterranean Progressive Parties and Movements Conference which opened here today, Saturday, Aleksandar Grlickov, Presidency member of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, stressed the necessity of the international community's greater engagement in preserving peace in the world and the Mediterranean. Grlickov urged strengthening of international cooperation, disarmament, putting an end to war conflicts and peaceful settlement of disputes.

Grlickov stressed the importance of the Mediterranean progressive parties and movements joint action and praiseworthy results they have achieved to date, especially in view of their different ideological and political orientations. Grlickov further emphasized that the Mediterranean progressive parties and movements have before them the historic task of enabling the Mediterranean peoples and countries to decide themselves on the fate of the region.

Preparatory Meeting Ends

AU171152 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr -- The Conference of Progressive Parties and Movements of the Mediterranean will be held in Belgrade on 7-9 July. At it, 33 parties and movements will participate, but it is possible that their number may increase because contacts will be continued with more parties from Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon, and the AWP, which will also be sent an invitation to this gathering.

This was concluded at the preparatory meeting for the conference, held on Saturday and Sunday [14 and 15 April] at the Sava Center in Belgrade, in which 25 parties and movements from 16 Mediterranean countries participated. The slogan of the basic political platform of the forthcoming gathering is peace, security, progress, and cooperation in the Mediterranean, and under the two points of the agenda that was adopted, it will examine the current situation in that part of the world and the contribution of the progressive forces to its improvement, and the forms of developing economic and other cooperation.

The SAWPY delegation to the preparatory meeting was headed by Stanimir Lazarevic, president of the Committee for Mediterranean Cooperation, and the LCY delegation by Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee. At the opening of the gathering, the participants were greeted on behalf of the hosts by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC EXCHANGE SIGNED WITH IRAQ

LD171423 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 17 Apr 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Baghdad, April 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Iraq have agreed on conditions for the future export of Yugoslav goods and capital equipment to Iraq and the participation of Yugoslav enterprises in new projects in Iraq. The frameworks of this cooperation were set out in a protocol on economic cooperation for this year which was signed here today, Tuesday, by the cochairmen of the Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation -- Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan and Iraqi Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali.

The protocol defined conditions under which interested Yugoslav enterprises will partly credit the export of their goods, capital equipment, and construction work in Iraq.

In determining the frameworks, the two delegations took into account the economic difficulties facing both countries -- Iraq's expenditures for the long-running war and Yugoslavia's measures for economizing and rational spending envisaged by the economic stabilization programme.

Despite the war, Iraq was last year Yugoslavia's foremost economic partner among the developing countries. Two-way trade in 1983 was worth around 820 million dollars and 160 Yugoslav enterprises with around 16,000 workers and engaged on various projects in Iraq.

The value of bilateral trade this year is planned to exceed last year's figure by around 60 million dollars while the agreement on conditions for further operations opens up possibilities for Yugoslav enterprises to work on new projects in Iraq which will be negotiated directly by the interested parties.

Zvone Dragan was received by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, to whom he conveyed a message from the Yugoslav Presidency relating to bilateral cooperation and Yugoslavia's endeavours on the international level to find a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran war.

TOPICS FOR THAI PREMIER'S VISIT PREVIEWED

LD171441 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 17 Apr 84

["Pool" item]

[By diplomatic editor Mladen Gavrilovic]

[Text] Belgrade, April 17 (TANJUG) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon is due here tomorrow (Wednesday) on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc.

The impending meeting of the two premiers will present a favourable opportunity to exchange views on the current strained international situation. A wider discussion of developments in Asia and especially on the hotbeds of crisis and war on this continent is expected during the visit. Thailand has a common boarder with Kampuchea so that the situation in the neighbouring country is, understandably, a source of concern to Bangkok.

Yugoslavia holds that the Thai Government's effort for a peaceful settlement of the problem of Kampuchea through negotiation between all parties concerned is similar to its own position. The proximity of Thai and Yugoslav views on this matter offers a chance for new contributions to be made, jointly with the other UN member countries, to a calming down of the situation in this part of Asia.

The meeting in Belgrade is also expected to give a new contribution to the efforts aimed at strengthening the ties between developing countries on the basis of the principles of full confidence, respect for independence, and non-interference into internal affairs of other countries in the spirit of the accords reached in the United Nations, whose role in international affairs remains indispensable.

A major effort will be made in the Yugoslav-Thai talks at opening up new areas for the development of economic relations which were not at a steady level in recent years, with trade between the two countries varying from the symbolic 3 to 11 million dollars a year. The Yugoslav public is closely following Thailand's effort to speed up its economic development. In its approach, Yugoslavia proceeds from the general principle providing that everyone chooses its own way and road in development, politics, socio-political and economic system.

LCY'S VIDIC RETURNS FROM VISIT WITH GREEK CP

AU170813 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14/15 Apr 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, returned yesterday from Athens, after a visit with the Communist Party of Greece. The visit was paid within a cooperation agreement between the LCY and the Communist Party of Greece.

PLANINC DISCUSSES COMING PRICE FREEZE LIFTING

AU171240 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Delays, an insufficiently realistic attitude, and a very administrative approach -- these were the three main remarks made by economic representatives on the measures of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] on the eve of the lifting of the price freeze decision during the talk with FEC representatives today. The meeting, at which Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, also took part, included over 100 economic representatives from the whole country and was organized by the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. The report on this meeting was prepared by Jasminko Stepic and Aleksandar Vlajkovic:

Without denying the remarks made by economic representatives on delays in undertaking measures and on administrative approaches still being very present, Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, pointed to the fact also that in the present situation, one mostly waits for federal government proposals, and there is no initiative on the part of the associated labor. She made a fresh example of the proposal for reducing tax rates and contributions on income and personal incomes, which was initiated by the FEC, and it would be natural for such a proposal to be heard from the associated labor.

Milka Planinc then spoke about lifting the price freeze decision, the proposal on economic measures, and the plan for prices for this year, noting that what is involved is the most difficult and sensitive operation of the first phase of the stabilization program.

[Begin Planinc recording] As you know, the lifting of the price freeze is the most difficult and most sensitive operation in the first phase of the stabilization program, because gathered in it are all troubles of economic policy during a long period in the past and during recent years. I think that we must, that we can share the opinion that we can solve this only as an organized society, gradually, but without any vacillations about the aim. Our aim must be clear. We must work in accordance with the stabilization program -- the economy and production must operate under the conditions of economic laws, of the market, under the conditions that are indispensable for every society, and also for our self-managing society.

It is in this field that we must share responsibility. Our aim must be clear and we must reach it. We must not postpone things too much, because this would be very dangerous, and every step could be in vain if we had to wait for a long time for the next step.

It is not at all difficult to calculate -- I believe that Ante Zmijarevic can easily do this -- and I believe that you, too, could even more easily calculate what those illegal prices are that you mutually fix, prices that are real -- to see what is the world price and what is that real price that should certainly be recognized and toward which we should strive. However, we must carry out the entire operation in a way -- because of the spiral of interest rates, exchange rate, prices -- that will not destroy those parts of the economy that are vital and capable of producing. We must not spare those work organizations in the economy that have no chance of surviving under the economic conditions and of creating income.

Now, after this meeting, when our frameworks and policy are more clearly defined -- and the same goes for the plan which can be the basis, and all the time we are discussing a basis for practical agreements of producers -- I believe that we must begin with work and we must utilize the time ahead in a combination with the economic chambers, associations, groups, the price communities and the full involvement of the Federal Executive Council -- and we are ready to meet and to hold sessions days and nights at this time to arrive at a realistic framework. According to all past estimates, it appears to us that this realistic framework should be 30 percent at most. We will then see whether the relationship among the economic branches is affected.

I believe, and I must say this to you as well, that we should not be hairsplitters over this. Let us not lose much over minor clashes involving tiny amounts, for, if there is no agreement among producers in the economy, among buyers and basic industry, [words indistinct] and you know what this means. You know that this is always worse than when you reach agreement. I believe that we would lose much unless we show the maximum understanding for the situations of various producers so as to, nonetheless, reach an agreement.

There is simply no way out for us. It would be a good thing for the economy if we settle things within this framework. We will not resolve inflation by interest rates next year, nor the year after that. However, we should aim at a way in which inflation will be gradually kept under control and be gradually reduced.

Regarding decisions, the first policy that the Federal Executive Council is assuming -- not rights, comrades, no one would like to have these rights -- is the responsibility for certain products under the federation's control. This was the only possible way to overcome the problem of authority which has been dragging on for years. However, we are firmly determined that the producers should assume the responsibility for this second group of goods, which is very large, and includes some 40 percent of products.

In this connection, I must tell you, serious dilemmas exist among us, and these dilemmas are not without any reason: Would it be simpler to resolve this problem in such a way that the Federal Executive Council makes the decisions -- we have room for those 40 percent of prices that are not freely formed -- but we have made the decision in favor of the future, to put it simply, so that the economy organizes itself in such a way -- and it is quite certain that this will also be the system for tomorrow -- to resolve the problem of reproduction in the same that it organizes production?

This is not only the question of prices -- we have, comrades, already spoken about this -- tomorrow, this will involve Yugoslavia's economic plan. This is what should link you to the common earning and distribution of income. This is the direction. Otherwise the Federal Executive Council, parastate organs, or the community will constantly set your prices, while you set your illegal prices. We have decided that the associated labor should make decisions, that it should establish relations within the framework socially agreed upon, within the framework of this convention, but this should be your concern, your responsibility, and your task.

What is important is that all these price regulation systems, regardless of how different they may be, must respect the criteria -- the world prices and other criteria given in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization -- and all producers should strive toward parities, toward a gradual elimination of those disparities that exist now, irrespective whether these disparities are territorial, branch, or of any other origin. Accordingly, the same policy should be pursued in all price systems. [end recording]

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RESULTS, PROSPECTS

LD180410 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1854 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 17 (TANJUG) -- Guided by the need that the Programme of Yugoslavia's Economic Stabilization should be enforced and followed up continuously, the Assembly of Yugoslavia (parliament) today, Tuesday, sat in several committees to consider the topics of major significance of the country's economic prospects.

By April 12, 1984, Yugoslav exports rose 5.4 per cent relative to the period last year. Exports to the hard-currency area rose 13.1 per cent, those to the clearing-account area went 6.7 per cent down. Aggregate imports from the two areas declined by one per cent, so that the country's exports now covered 91.6 per cent of all its imports. In the first quarter of this year, industrial output went 3.6 per cent up from the 1983 period, it was said at the Assembly. In February it rose by 5 per cent, and in March by no more than 2 per cent.

Assembly delegates pointed out the need of strictly respecting the measures to be applied once the prices are unfrozen next May. Price rise, it was stressed, should be conducted stepwise so as to evade any "shocks" in the first halfyear. Knowing that the interest rates will also go up next May, their impact on income within the economy is to be buffered by certain measures to encourage financial cooperation amongst the country's enterprises.

The policy of the dinar rate of exchange in 1983 was assessed as having been realistic and well-coordinated with the other segments of economic policy. In 1983, relative to a basket of Western currencies, the dinar dropped 86.9 per cent, and now in the first quarter of 1984 by an additional 3 per cent, or in keeping with the established policy.

Energy situation in the country is worsening. It was said that the relevant generation-consumption plan is not being effected, so that urgent efforts had to be made to do away with shortcomings in this domain. One of the greatest problems here was a setback in the purchases of petroleum due to a lack of foreign currency. The need was indicated for maintaining continuity in ensuring foreign exchange for oil, an important energy raw material.

INTERNAL POLICY COMMITTEE ADOPTS SECURITY REPORT

AU171601 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Delegate activity at the SFRY Assembly was very intense today. Several committees held sessions. Let us hear a report by Olivija Rusovac:

The Committee for Internal Policy adopted the report of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs on its work last year. The report notes, among other things, that the Secretariat's expectations that the activity of foreign intelligence services would intensify and that their aims, ranging from research to propaganda aims, would expand, have been confirmed. Because such activity will also continue this year, attention will be paid to counterintelligence work in the future as well.

The report notes that the security situation in Kosovo has not been completely normalized and will remain one of the main problems and points of engagement of the security organs.

Moslic Addresses Committee

LD180404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- Delegates of the Internal Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly held a session today at which it endorsed the report on last year's work by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs. It also noted that the Secretariat had dedicated itself resolutely and consistently to its tasks and work in defense of constitutional order and state security.

The complex economic situation objectively contributed to phenomena and tendencies helpful to the opponents of our political system and the exponents of crime, black marketeering, and other illegal types of behavior, Andjelko Maslic, speaking on behalf of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, said in his introductory report. A slightly higher rate of activity from antiself-management and antisocialist positions was recorded last year, Maslic added. This is reflected primarily in intensified attacks on our constitutional order, whose aim is to create an atmosphere of doubt and hopelessness and the impression that our society is not capable of resolving economic and other problems.

There was a greater degree of coordination of action between enemies inside the country and anti-Yugoslav forces abroad. More open aspirations, according to Maslic, also manifested themselves toward the forming of a united "opposition bloc." Our forecasts made early last year that the activity of foreign intelligence services would intensify and have a wider range of aims were confirmed. The tendency of international terrorist organizations to use Yugoslav soil for their activities was more in evidence than in previous years. In this connection, Maslic said that internal service organs would continue to devote increased attention to the need to oppose terrorism.

Andjelko Maslic also dwelt on the security situation in Kosovo and said that the province's security organs had displayed a higher quality commitment and have achieved notable results in carrying out tasks within their competence. Maslic also said that the combined units of the militia and other members of internal affairs organs from the republics, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Federal Seretariat for Internal Affairs had been withdrawn from the province. However, Maslic added, security in Kosovo has not been completely normalized, and it will continue for a certain period of time to be one of the main security problems and preoccupations of our forces. In saying this we also have in mind the [word indistinct] and in general the prounounced anti-Yugoslav policy of the leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the hostile Albanian emigration.

The representative of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs also spoke about the rise in the number of criminal acts, increased in economic crime, and acts threatening social property. These themes aroused the greatest attention of the delegates on the committee. Economic crime is a social evil in the prevention of which we have not organized ourselves very well, Ela Ulrih Atena said. The prosecution organs' actions against the perpetrators of economic crimes cannot be very successful if political support for them is missing. Until we have separated the big fish from the small, we shall not be able to involve social self-protection fully in the struggle against economic crime, Ela Ulrih Atena noted. Mihajlo Brajovic and Drasko Jurisic, chairmen of the committee, also pointed out the danger posed by the rise of economic crime in 1983, which was 21 percent up on 1982.

Today the committee also endorsed a report on last year's work of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications and concluded that the committee had made an effort within the framework of its terms of reference to improve security in all the branches of transportation and achieve the more efficient functioning of the communications system in the country.

LCY CC PRESIDENCY REVIEWS MEMBERS' VISITS, TALKS

LD172353 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 17 (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the LCY Central Committee today (Tuesday) approved a report of information on the talks between Dragoslav Markovic, its president, and Nicolau Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party. Over last weekend Ceausescu was on a two-day visit to Yugoslavia and on that occasion had talks with topmost Yugoslav leaders. The Presidency of the LCY Central Committee also approved a report on a visit by Dusan Dragosavac, a member of the Presidency in Algeria on an invitation from the FLN and to Tunisia on an invitation from the Socialist Destour Party.

As part of the LCY's fairly rich activities last month, Dobrivoje Vidic, a Presidency member, visited Athens at the invitation of the Communist Party of Greece, and Dimce Belovski, a Presidency member made a several-day visit to the U.S. at the invitation of the Republican and Democratic Parties. The reports on these visits were approved at today's session.

CORRECTION TO MARKOVIC BELGRADE LC SPEECH

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Markovic Speech at Belgrade LC Meeting," published in the 17 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 10, paragraph one, penultimate and last lines, and picking up paragraph two:

...the political line upon which a resolute unity has been decided. This was stated ... (supplying indistinct passage)

LCY COMMISSIONS BRIEFED ON MEDIA, VISITS

LD161904 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] The Commission for Propaganda and Information Activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Commission for International Cooperation of the League of Communists of the LCY Central Committee held a joint session today to discuss our press reports on the present international situation, on individual countries, on parties and events in the world, and on developments in progressive movements. The session was chaired by Dimce Belovski and Dusan Dragosavac. It was noted that a majority of our public information media monitor in a committed and thorough way international events as well as our country's rich foreign policy activity and her active role in international affairs on the principled foundations of the nonaligned policy and movement.

During this joint session, the commissions' members and the foreign political editors present were briefed by Krste Markovski on the visits paid by an LCY delegation to the parties in Finland and Sweden; by Veljko Milatovic on visits to Nicaragua, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, and Mexico; by Dusan Dragosavac on visits to Algeria and Tunisia; and by Borislav Milosevic on the visits paid to Angola, Zimbabwe, and Somalia.

ROZIC NOMINATED FOR SAWPY PRESIDENT 17 APRIL

LD171429 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Ljubljana, April 17 (TANJUG) -- Marjan Rozic (52) has been nominated candidate for president of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY), the country's largest socio-political organisation. Rozic, a doctor of political sciences, was nominated here today (Tuesday) by the alliance's organisation for the Republic of Slovenia. Under a set rotation procedure the republican organisation proposes SAWPY presidents for this and next year. Rozic is currently a member of the SAWPY leadership and a Federal Assembly delegate.

After the war he worked as a youth and trade union activist. Between 1959 and 1974 he held a number of posts in the republican and federal trade union organisations and, between 1974 and 1978, in the SAWPY. Rozic was Ljubljana's mayor until 1982, after which he was elected Assembly of Yugoslavia delegate.

BOGDANOV NOMINATED TRADE UNION COUNCIL PRESIDENT

AU171059 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] The Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation has adopted the proposal that Dusan Bogdanov-Senko be elected president of the council for a 1-year term of office. As expected, the election of the new president will be carried out at a session of the council on 22 May.

A report on work of the Presidium and its working bodies during the past 1-year period was also discussed. It was assessed that the Presidium was in the center of social developments and that it had made a significant contribution to the solving of intensified contradictions in accordance with the economic policy goals.